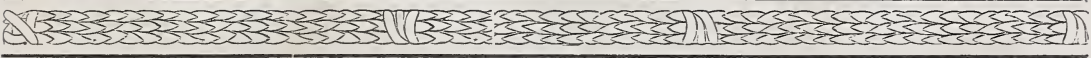


Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

6709
RECORDED

1322

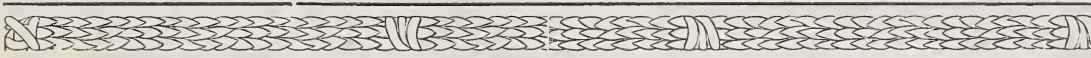


CATALOGUE *and* PRICE LIST

LIBRARY
RECEIVED
★ JUL 7 1931 ★
U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The
Padre's

Botanical Gardens
Santa Barbara, Calif.



A rose to the living is more
 than a sumptuous wreath to the dead;
In filling love's infinite store,
A rose to the living is more
If graciously given before
The hungry spirit has fled—
A rose to the living is more
Than sumptuous wreaths to the dead.

“A garden is a lovesome thing, God wot!
 Rose plot,
 Fringed pool,
 Fern'd grot—
 The veriest school
Of Peace; and yet the fool
 Contends that God is not—
Not God! in gardens; when the eve is cool?
 Nay, but I have found a sign;
'Tis very sure God walks in mine.”

—*Thomas Edward Brown*



Caroline Testout tree from my former Rose Garden,
Brooks, Oregon. It was eighteen feet high. The
rose on top measured eight inches across.



The Rev. Geo. Schoener, studying a pot full of hybridized rose hips with their pedigree tags hanging on them.

GENERAL CATALOG AND
PRICE LIST OF

ROSES

AND OTHER PRODUCTIONS OF

REV. GEO. M. A. SCHOENER

FROM

The Padre's Botanical Gardens

125 South Milpas Street

SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA



BREEDING OF

New Roses, Gladioli, Dahlias, Berries, Fruits and Vegetables;
Hardy and Tropical Water Lilies and Other
Choice and Rare Plants



**AWARDS BESTOWED ON THE PRODUCTIONS OF THE PADRE'S
BOTANICAL GARDENS.**

Medal of Honor conferred upon The Rev. Geo. Schoener at the
WORLD'S FAIR
San Francisco, 1915, for his exhibit of Roses.



Gold Medal for 46 of Rev. Geo. Schoener's new Seedling Roses, exhibited at the Santa Barbara Horticultural Society's Spring Flower Show, April 22nd, 1920.

N. B. These new varieties are described in this booklet.

Certificate of Merit, conferred on New Seedling Dahlias and Roses, at the Santa Barbara County Horticultural Society's Fall Flower Show, October 21st, 1919. See the pictures of a few of these new Dahlia seedlings in the back of this booklet.

Testimonials of highly pleased customers are numerous, but for the present I think the evidence of the awards is sufficient, and also in order to keep this booklet within the limit of size.



The home and office of
The Padre's Botanical Gardens, Santa Barbara, California.

A WORD OF INTRODUCTION

The Padre's Botanical Gardens of Santa Barbara, California, were established to supply the ever-increasing need for further plant development, either by special breeding, or by acclimatizing rare plants of economical and ornamental value, collected for this purpose from every part of the world.

While it was my principal effort to assert the superiority of American, and especially California-bred roses, the many requests from all over the country for something new and better encouraged me to take into my scope all plants useful for the home and garden.

Best to accomplish my aim I am most anxious to co-operate with the Bureau of Plant Introduction, Department of Agriculture, special plant collectors in all parts of the world, and with the leading Botanical Gardens of the new and old world.

No plants are offered that were not thoroughly tested out before as to their merits of easy growth, unique beauty, freedom from disease and hardiness, even in the colder parts of the country.

For the present, however, I can offer only a limited quantity of the **World's Best Roses**, being the leaders from my experimental grounds. It is indeed with special pride that I offer to the rose loving public on the Pacific Coast, and of every state in the Union this booklet with price list incorporated therein.

If experience and science had ever any significance, an almost life long study of plant breeding, and especially roses for this country, the breeding of true "American Beauties," this announcement of field grown roses from the rich soil of sunny California, ought to find a

hearty welcome by the public from the Pacific to the Atlantic. To most rose growers I should be no stranger.

Our climate gives us the advantage over our Eastern friends in the production of fine rose stock, for which the most skilled culture in the greenhouse can never make up. The many difficulties encountered in the East with its rigorous climate are not known here,—in fact just during the winter months is the best growing season here for a good root system of all kinds of woody plants, but especially our roses.

California today is producing most of the field grown roses sold in the United States, formerly imported from Europe, before the Quarantine law, No. 37, went into effect. The growing season here is much longer than in any other state, hence our plants are much sturdier, larger and healthier than can be secured from other sections of the country,—hardiness not excluded.

This being my first appeal for your kind patronage, you may well understand that it is my firm aim to please you as much as it is possible for a man to do. I am determined to please every customer alike, guaranteeing something more than mere value for value received. It is my belief that we are, here on the Pacific Coast, in a position to produce equally as good roses as were formerly imported from southern France, from England, Ireland and Germany. If I should fail to accomplish the desired result in your particular case, please do me the justice of an opportunity to explain or adjust.

I have also endeavored to be conservative in describing a variety and believe you will find that none are unduly or extravagantly praised, as is too often the case. The absolutely perfect variety has not yet been raised, notwithstanding statements to the contrary. The purchaser is entitled to reasonable protection in selecting roses from a catalog, and I am sure will appreciate a straightforward statement of facts.

In order to make this booklet and price-list not too confusing, only those varieties were listed which seemed to have given the best result as outdoor garden roses. Still I feel that not every variety listed will do well in every district of the country. And if you should find on the list what you particularly want, a variety which you know will do well in your locality, I will appreciate it as a favor that you write to me, as I may have what you desire in my experimental grounds in small numbers. On the other hand my experimental garden is the best safeguard to spare customers any regrets in buying varieties, either unsuitable or worthless of having,—a sure satisfaction in knowing that the interests of customers are in every instance safeguarded.

It ought to stand easy to reason that something good and useful must be the result of so many years painstaking work and special study in the best European schools, but still more in the school of many misfortunes, hardships and trials almost without end.

My sincerest thanks to all those friends in need who helped so generously to make the publication of this catalog possible, especially to Mrs. Harriett R. Foote, Marblehead, Mass., Mrs. Geo. R. Fearing, Boston, Mass., Miss Mathilda Haas, Cincinnati, Ohio and Hon. Judge William Caleb Loring, Price Hill, Mass.

Thanking you in advance for any trial order entrusted to me, I remain,

Yours for better roses,

Rev. Geo. M. A. Schoener,

The Padre's Botanical Gardens

125 Milpas Street, Santa Barbara, California.

N. B. Orders from the New England states may be sent to Mrs. Harriett R. Foote, The Rose Garden, Marblehead, Mass., she being the exclusive and authorized agent for my plant novelties as soon as they are available in sufficient quantities.



Part view of the Padre's Botanical Gardens.

GENERAL REMARKS

Most of the roses offered in the following **List of Standard Varieties** are on their own roots, simply because the conditions are so exceptionally favorable here to produce, on a whole, far more vigorous plants than the budded ones. And it is also a sure and true fact that they are just as hardy as budded, as it is the root which counts first. As the cuttings are rooted in the open ground from November to January, and not first in the greenhouse, it stands to reason that no variety will grow by this method, unless it is particularly suited to do well on its own roots.

Plans are, however, in the making to bud every year, especially my own new productions, from now on in large quantities, partly on Manetti, Japanese Multiflora, Ragged Robin, (Gloire des Rosomanes) and Rosa Canina stock, just as a particular variety may warrant to do. Arrangements were made with one of the best nurseries here, to propagate from year to year those of my new productions which seem to be the most promising.

Budded plants may be had this season in a limited number at an additional charge of from 15 to 20 per cent of the price quoted for plants on their own roots. Size of plants are about the same, on their own roots or budded. Standard varieties not to exceed \$1.00, and 10 for \$9.00.

I think it is needless to state that these Field Grown Roses cannot be compared with cheap two inch pot plants raised in a hot house. All are thrifty plants, mostly two years old, ready to bloom for you the next season after planting. There is nothing better offered on the market.

To come down as near as possible to the individual wants of the customer as to price and size, the plants are graded, first and second, and extra selects. The extra selects are 10 per cent higher, the second grade 10 per cent lower than the price for the first grade. The prices quoted are always to be understood for first grade plants.

As a special bargain I offer 10 plants of the **List of Standard Varieties**, first size, at \$5.00, adding an extra plant of one of my own new productions gratis, either Oregon, Santa Barbara, or Bishop Schinner. (See their description further on.) Otherwise the introduction price for these new varieties will be \$2.00 each.

If the selection of varieties is entirely left to me, I will allow 12 plants for \$5.00, adding a named variety according to the selection of the customer, gratis. But no new introduction will be included in this bargain.

Prices: In comparing my prices with those of other producers, kindly keep in mind the fact that I am offering **Field Grown** plants of the largest size. I have no glass house to raise cheap stuff. The satisfaction my plants will give the purchaser is my satisfaction. Nevertheless I think that my prices are on the average lower than those of other rose growers, especially those offering greenhouse raised plants. However, roses will never return to the low level of values that prevailed a few years ago, for the reason that there is a government embargo or quarantine on all foreign stock with the result that no roses can be imported from Europe where stock can be produced more cheaply than in our country. With the barring of foreign grown plants, the Pacific Coast has become the great nursery field for the needs of the Eastern states, and the higher wages now prevailing, forced on all of us the condition of a higher level of prices for a long time to come.

In another chapter it will be explained more fully that my principal aim is to put before the public my own productions of new roses and other useful plants. The announcement of the present sale of a few thousand standard varieties, and a limited supply of five of my own varieties, is to secure the means to carry this work to a finish. As I have said A, I feel I must say B, the more so as a good many new varieties are now sufficiently tested out to warrant their propagation on a large scale for the benefit of the public.

Time of Shipment. As a rule I do not ship before the early part of November. If frost is feared for Eastern states I am prepared to hold stock in dormant condition until the middle of March, or until the customer is ready to plant. Plants being too large for Parcel Post they must be shipped either by Express or Freight.

Terms of Payment. Cash with order without exception.

Substituting. Please name a few extra varieties as second choice, as supply of some varieties is very limited. If selection of varieties is left to me in such a case, customers may depend upon me sending those only that I feel certain will give entire satisfaction, and rather will give something better, or one of my own new productions as long as limited supply will permit.

Please state in your order if you want fall or spring delivery. Order early in any event. According to the importance of the order, I invariably will do myself the pleasure of adding a choice plant or so, gratis, especially for customers East of the Rocky mountains to compensate for the long distance express.

To avoid heavy Express charges I advise Club orders, this being suggested in trying my best to compensate as much as possible for the long distance carriage.

If you are interested in good roses, most thrifty plants, kindly check the varieties you prefer as soon as possible, and send in your order before the close of this year. If you are not interested in roses, kindly do me the favor of handing this catalog to some neighbor or friend of yours who you think will appreciate it, otherwise kindly re-

turn it at my expense, as there are many others who are glad to get a chance to buy reliable roses, especially new varieties.

Now, may I ask you most kindly to encourage my work of scientific plant breeding with at least a good trial order, feeling sure that this will fully convince you that my plants are surely the product of the most painstaking labor, and an enterprise worthy of your support.

I take occasion of sending out this booklet to extend a hearty welcome to California tourists from Eastern states. Your trip is not complete without having seen beautiful Santa Barbara, and seeing Santa Barbara is not complete without seeing the Padre's Botanical Gardens, one of the largest rose collections in this country.

A word yet about the Illustrations. Most of the illustrations were made from photos taken by myself right here in my own garden, or from photos which I took while in Oregon at the occasions of Rose Festivals, and on a tour taking pictures of the best Rose Gardens. As time will go on I will add every year some new pictures of my own productions and the pictures of Rose Gardens in California and in Europe to make this booklet always interesting.

On all orders East of the Rocky Mountains, amounting to not less than \$10.00, two plants of my own selection will be added gratis to compensate fully for the long distance Express charges, making it thereby possible for anybody in the country to avail themselves of this special offer to get roses at a greatly reduced rate.

Prices subject to change without notice, according to demand for particular varieties; therefore place your order at once.



The Lolita Armour Rose Garden, El Mirador, Montecito, Calif. A good sample of a small rose garden in a back yard. The Rev. Dr. E. M. Mills on a visit in Sunny California, admiring California's roses.

HINTS ON CULTIVATION

Unpacking should be done in a cool, shady place away from drying winds. If ground is frozen or too wet, heel them in, covering the roots and two-thirds of the plants in some sheltered place. An additional covering of straw will always prove a safe protection in any event. Be careful in separating the plants, especially budded ones, or the budded portion may be pulled clear out of the stock, making the plant afterwards worthless.

If, unexpectedly, frost sets in after the dispatch of plants, on arrival the parcel should not be opened but rolled up in a mat and put away in a dry house or cellar, till the weather permits again in a few days to unpack and proceed just as stated above. In such cases unpack in cellar.

Delay of package. If some plants should appear shrivelled on account of occasional delay in transit, soak over night in tepid water, but the safest plan is to open a wide trench, lay them flat in the bottom of it, covering entirely roots and tops, after freely soaking with water, allow them to remain at least four days under the ground. At the expiration of that period the plants can be taken up, when it will be found that the shrivelled appearance has disappeared and the plants are again in good condition for planting.

Situation and preparation of Soil. Roses will grow in almost any soil if it is properly prepared and generously treated, but that which is specially situated is a deep yellow loam of a greasy nature, well incorporated with lime. It should be borne in mind that roses require a free circulation of air in an open place apart from other plants, sheltered from the high winds, but not too closely surrounded by trees. The soil should be dug or trenched to a depth of two feet, and a liberal supply of manure incorporated with it. This should be completed some time previous to planting in order to allow the soil to settle. The Teas and most of the Hybrid Teas will do well in a sandy loam, but a little clay will greatly improve the Hybrid Perpetuals. A dressing of air slacked lime and land plaster, a handful to each plant, will sweeten the soil and correct acidity in old, heavily manured gardens.

Follow the advice of the greatest of Rose Amateurs, Dean Hole: "The rose garden must not be in an exposed location. It must have shelter but not shade. No boughs may darken, no drip may saturate, no roots may rob the rose."

Manuring. Fresh Manure should never be applied so as to come in direct contact with the bare roots. Fine, well decomposed cow manure is the best but when it cannot be obtained any other old manure will answer the purpose, especially sheep manure. At the time of preparing the ground in fall, fine bone and blood meal, well mixed in the soil, will help to give most excellent results, and iron filings will help to bring out pure and brilliant colors. Charcoal mixed with the soil sometimes helps to check the spores of mildew over winter. The application of liquid manure once in two weeks during the growing season in spring, just before coming to bloom, is another great help in the production of perfect roses.

Planting and Cultivation. Roses can be planted at any time when the weather is open, from the beginning of November until the end of March, but autumn planting gives the best results as the plants can establish themselves in their new quarters before the winter sets in. For the diversity of climate in our country it may be added yet, that east of the Cascade and Sierra Nevada mountains Teas and Hybrid Teas should better be planted in the spring. I begin shipping in the early part of November, and if necessary in October to accommodate eastern customers for fall planting.

Dig deeply and if possible prepare the beds several weeks in advance. In low situations artificial drainage must be provided, as roses dislike wet feet. Large rocks, broken crocks, coal cinder or tiling placed in the bottom of the trench will be found the best method in providing for the necessary drainage for your garden. Turn soil as frequently as possible and allow to settle before receiving the plants. Now before planting, dip the roots of each plant in a thick puddle, made of clay and water, this will cover them with a coating sufficient to protect them from the most drying winds, and will help considerably in their surer and earlier growing. In planting budded dwarf roses, place the union of the stock with the bud two inches beneath the soil. If this rule is carefully observed, there will seldom any wild suckers appear, and if they do, they are easily detected and readily removed, but this must be done right from the source of their origination, carefully cut out from the budding stock. Spread the roots out in natural position and do not allow them to cross each other without putting some soil between them. And as said already, on no account let the rank manure come in direct contact with the roots or your plant will be sickly and die. First place some fine mould over them, then lay on the manure and fill in with remaining soil. Top soil always down and sub-soil always up. Tread the soil firmly around the plants, as this is of the greatest importance for the future well being of roses. Get the roots never less than five inches below the surface. If the ground is damp, no watering or shading will be necessary. Frequent hoeing is much better than watering, and much cleaner blooms will be the result. If watering or irrigation is absolutely necessary in the driest summer time, do not water overhead. Keep the foliage always dry, otherwise you will encourage mildew. A mulch of old manure litter is very beneficial to keep up moisture during the summer months. The distance between plants should be from 18 to 30 inches depending on the growth of the plant. Hybrid Teas should be planted about two feet apart. Follow these rules, and you should meet with success.

Although watering overhead during the growing and blooming season cannot be recommended, freshly planted roses should be syringed overhead daily, and well saturated once a week. Weak liquid manure may be used when established and growing with excellent results.

Mildew and Aphides are the worst enemies of the rose. Make a solution of 1 oz. potassium sulphide to two gallons of water. Dissolve the sulphide in water and add a lump of Lifebuoy soap the size of a walnut. Spray plants early in the day, and spray the ground at the base of the plants. One application will combat both mildew and aphids, thereby saving time and trouble. This should be repeated the second day. In cities, aphids may be kept in check by turning a strong spray from the garden hose directly on the plants in early morning, but never in the evenings. This will dislodge them and at the same time wash the dust and soot from the foliage. You may have to sacrifice some blooms, but the plant will thrive better with clean foliage to breathe through.

Pruning and Disbudding. Being the most important operation in rose growing, you will find a separate chapter on pruning at the end of this booklet. But as a synopsis of the fundamental rules of pruning, bear in mind the following: Never neglect pruning. Much better blooms may be had, if old and decayed wood, and about one-half the previous season's growth, is cut away early in spring, while plants are still dormant, and after the first bloom, a little cutting back, usually about the middle of July, will insure late flowers. Teas should be pruned the latest, in Eastern states in early April. As a rule prune close for size and quality, or what is known as exhibition flowers. For

quantity or garden decoration follow same course with weak, old or unripe wood, but do not cut back the strong thrifty shoots so severely. In shortening always prune to an "eye" pointing outward from the center of the plant. Never leave stumps of old wood, as this will often cause pith rot. The Climbing and Pillar varieties do not require much pruning, except thinning out somewhat and removing also decayed wood as with the dwarfs; only the tips of the shoots should be cut off, and the superfluous shoots cut out entirely.

On dwarf plants only one specimen bloom should be left standing on each shoot, the other buds should be removed as early as possible by what is called disbudding, unless you are satisfied with a lot of small roses of poor quality. For my part I rather prefer perfection at the expense of a profusion of undersized and imperfect flowers. So much is said in our days of varieties producing roses by the hundreds in a single season, making this "freedom of blooming" even an essential requirement for the popularity of a variety in test gardens, forgetting entirely that this is only possible by omitting disbudding, and never pruning for perfect roses. At the same time plants will be soon exhausted, making only short shoots already in the second year after planting. At least there ought to be a good middle road. My advice is, be satisfied with an average crop of blooms of perfect size, fit to be shown at any Rose Show, not only for your pleasure but also for the general satisfaction of the public.

For perfect shape and large size of bloom, leave only one bud stand on a stem. Pinch out all side buds when they are yet small and tender.

Winter Protection is not needed west of the Cascades and Sierra Nevada mountains, but must be attended to throughout the eastern states of this country. First of all, when freezing weather sets in, cut off all unripe wood, then draw the earth up to the stem of the plant, like hilling potatoes or celery, before applying the winter mulch of stable manure. It is not necessary that this be well rotted. Green or fresh manure for fall dressing is just as good, if not better. In absence of manure any kind of leaves, hay, straw or fern will do. The colder the climate in which you live, the more complete must be your winter covering. Boughs from fir trees and other conifers afford also an excellent winter protection. To protect pillars, standards and hardy climbers some hay or straw tied in the heads of the plants will answer the purpose well. After freezing weather is over, about the beginning or middle of March, remove all covering and cut at once off all wood which got nipped by freezing. If winter protection is taken in hand at the right time, rose planting is possible in every state in the Union, if not the more tender varieties of Teas and Hybrid Teas should fail, the hardy Rugosas, Wichurianas and some of the Pernetianas will surely be found satisfactory as these classes can stand considerable frost.

All varieties listed above 50c are extra strong and two year old plants, and hence very desirable for the small amount of higher price from 10 to 25c.

On all orders of not less than 50 plants a special discount of 5 per cent will be allowed.





A rose lined street in Portland, Oregon.

ABBREVIATIONS AND CLASSIFICATIONS

"T." Tea Variety, perpetual bloomers, delicate colors but not entirely hardy.

"H. T." Hybrid Tea, a cross between the Teas and and the H. P.'s by far the best class, embracing now the finest colors and qualities for general cultivation.

"H. P." Hybrid Perpetuals, not correctly named, as they are not all perpetual flowering. They have the best of the dark red roses in their class and are quite hardy.

"Per." Pernetianas, Hybrids between the Austrian Briar, Persian Yellow, Teas, Hybrid Teas and Hybrid Perpetuals. A new race of roses originated by Pernet Ducher, the famous French Rosarian.

"Wich." Wichuriana, hardy climbing or trailing roses, flowering in clusters of small flowers, very effective for pillars and arches, having beautiful glossy foliage.

"Nois." Noisette, climbers of great beauty, larger and fuller than Wichurianas.

"Hy. Rug." Hybrid Rugosa, a cross between Teas, Hybrid Teas and Rugosas. Extra vigorous and hardy; also perpetual flowering.



The beautiful Rose Garden of Miss Schumacher of Marblehead, Mass. This Garden and the equally beautiful one of Mrs. Harriette R. Foote, also of Marblehead, Mass. will serve as test gardens for all of my new productions, Roses, Dahlias and Gladioli in order to give my many eastern friends, especially in the vicinity of Boston, a chance to see them and to judge for themselves that something extraordinary is in store for them in the course of time.

LIST OF STANDARD VARIETIES

A. Hill Gray, T. Deep lemon yellow, large, full, fine form.....	\$.50
Anna de Disbach, H. P. Vigorous, carmine pink, very large flower and fragrant. One of the best hardy garden roses.....	.45
Admiral Ward, H. T. Dark red, good shape and healthy plant, sure to please.....	.75
Anna Oliver, T. Rosy flesh and buff, very pretty pointed buds....	.45
Antoine Rivoire, H. T. Cream on yellow ground, clean and splendid .....	.30
Augustus Hartmann, H. T. Brilliant geranium red, flushed orange large pointed bloom.....	.75
Avoca, H. T. Deep scarlet crimson, long buds, fragrant, vigorous .....	.50
Baby Doll, (Tip Top), Poly. Most charming, golden yellow tipped with bright cerise, most excellent for the border. It may be called perfection of growth and shape.....	.40
Baby Dorothy, Poly. A dwarf of the same color and shape of flower as the well known Dorothy Perkins. In bloom until the frost holds it back .....	.40
Baby Orleans, Poly. A dainty little rose of rounded habit with huge bouquets of deep cerise pink. The color is irresistible, and the plant a healthy grower.....	.40

	Price
Baby Phylis , Poly. Similar to Orleans except color which is a light lively red. Blooms the whole summer and fall. Free from mildew .....	.50
Baby Thousandschoen , Poly. A dwarf sport of the well known climber Thousandschoen. It is a gem for the border.....	.50
Baronnesse van Itersum , Poly. Semi-climber. Scarlet carmine with capucine yellow ground, a unique color combination. Foliage is dark green and healthy, free from mildew. One of the most vigorous growers. Excellent.....	.50
Belle Siebrecht , H. T. Deep rosy pink, (plant the climbing form) .....	.50
Betty , H. T. Coppery rose, semi-double, very long buds, vigorous	.50
Bessie Brown , H. T. Vigorous, very large, fine form, in color creamy white, sometimes with pink flush. A rose of the highest merits .....	.50
Black Prince , H. P. Deep blackish crimson, large, full and globular, very free flowering, and one of the hardiest for the colder sections of the country .....	.50
British Queen , H. T. Pure white, large, full, fine form, better than White Mamon Cochet.....	.50
Candeur Lyonnaise , H. P. A most beautiful rose, similar to Frau Karl Druski, of yellow and creamy pink, very large and full. Most excellent.....	.75
Captain Christy , H. P. An old favorite, peach pink with darker shadings towards center. Massive blooms of perfect beauty. A sturdy grower and very hardy .....	.50
Captain Hayward , H. P. Large, full flower, perfect form. The color is a beautiful carmine pink. A superb rose, especially for colder climates .....	.50
Cecil Brunner , Polyantha. Rose, yellowish center, a baby rose, small but very pretty and popular. Dainty little buds.....	.50
Chateau de Clos Vougeot , H. T. Very dark velvety scarlet shaded fiery red, good. Keeps its color well.....	.60
Champ Wieland , H. T. Sport of Killarney of fine royal pink. A very thrifty grower.....	.75
Cissie Easlie , H. T. Clear saffron yellow shaded carmine.....	.85
Clara Watson , H. T. The flower is large and medium full, pearly white, center tinted with pale peach pink, beautiful and persistent bloomer. Few better.....	.50
Clio , H. P. Delightful satin flesh with pink center. Flowers large and globular. A very valuable variety for the colder sections of the country .....	.50
Columbia , H. T. One of the best recent introductions, of a beautiful true pink that does not fade, but becoming more intense as the blooms mature. Excellent.....	.65
Conrad F. Meyer , H. T. Of great beauty, rivaling La France, clear silvery pink, perfect shape, deliciously fragrant, and one of the hardiest roses in existence .....	.50
Countess Clanwilliam , H. T. A very refined rose of delicate peach pink, edged with deep cherry red. Refreshing fragrance. One of the best.....	.65
Countess of Gossford , H. T. Salmon pink shaded yellow, long pointed buds. Fine.....	.50

Dahlia list ready in February, write for copy.

	Price
Crimson Chatenay , H. T. Similar in growth and general habits to the well known Madame Abel Chatenay, except color which is a beautiful bright crimson. Good.....	.75
Cynthia Forde . Deep brilliant rose pink, large full fine form....	.50
Dean Hole , H. T. Silvery carmine, large and full, long buds....	.50
Dorothy Page Roberts , H. T. Apricot pink, vigorous grower....	.50
Duchess of Wellington , H. T. Saffron coppery yellow, very charming long buds and a good grower.....	.60



Madam Melançe Soupert Rose.

Earl of Gosford , H. T. A large dark crimson, full grand.....	.75
Earl of Warwick , H. T. Salmon pink, large and full. Splendid	.45

N. B. All the above named varieties can also be had in budded plants at an additional charge of 25 cents more per plant.

	Price
Edith Part, H. T. The blooms of this sterling new variety are perfection. The color is a lovely rich red with a marked suffusion of deep salmon and coppery yellow. It is a vigorous grower and a free bloomer. A very desirable variety	.50
Ellen Poulson, Poly. Dark brilliant pink, full, sweetly scented. Most floriferous. One of the best in this class of roses.....	.50
Edward Mawley, H. T. Rich velvety crimson, good depth and substance .....	.50
Etoile de France, H. T. Velvety crimson, requires warm, dry weather, or it will not open well. Gets the blues.....	.50
Farben Koenigin, H. T. Imperial pink shaded lighter. Grand	.50
Florence Pemberton, H. T. Cream white suffused pink, very large .....	.50
Florence Forrester, H. T. Snow white, tinged lemon, opening to very large pure white of fine form, free and perpetual, claimed to supercede Druschki.....	1.00
Frank W. Dunlop, H. T. A great improvement of Mrs. Charles Russell, of a clear color and better form, more penetrating fragrance, and persistent bloomer.....	.65
Frau Lilla Rauttenstrauch, H. T. Blush pink, center shaded orange, fragrant, grand in hot weather, superb.....	.60
Frau Karl Druski, H. P. Purest white, grand in shape and size, vigorous, best white rose in existence.....	.50
F. R. Patzer, H. T. Creamy buff, shaded delicate pink, splendid form and substance .....	.50
General McArthur, H. T. A well known and satisfactory bright red, very fragrant and an excellent doer, highly recommended .....	.50
Geo. C. Waud, H. T. Brilliant orange vermillion. Very fine....	.50
George Dickson, H. T. Highly spoken of as the best dark red to date. A good vigorous grower and satisfactory.....	.50
George Arends, H. P. Strong growing, flowers are well shaped and of a delicate pink. It is fittingly called the pink Druski, and indeed it is a beauty.....	.50
George Elger, Poly. The purest bright golden yellow in this class, form and habit of Perle d'Or.....	.50
Gloire de Chedane Guinoisseau, H. P. Vermillion velvety red, large fine form. Splendid for exhibition.....	.50
Gruss an Teplitz, H. T. Bright scarlet crimson, splendid for hedges and pillars, vigorous grower, fargrant.....	.50
Gustave Grunerwald, H. T. Bright carmine with yellowish center	
Gustave Regis, H. T. Yellow shading to white, very beautiful semi-double and vigorous, long buds, a simi climber.....	.50
Hadley, H. T. Probably the best bright red American rose yet produced, a very promising variety.....	.50
Harry Kirk, T. Deep sulphur yellow, very fine, vigorous.....	.60
H. E. Richardson, H. T. This is one of the loveliest bright velvety red roses I have ever grown, a gem.....	.65
Helen Gambier, H. T. Pale yellow, darker center, vigorous.....	.50
Heinrich Muench, H. P. Very large, full, soft pink blooms, resembling those of Frau Karl Druski. Hardy. A rose of satisfaction for colder climates.....	.50

Quality should be considered before price.

	Price
Henriette , H. T. One of the best garden roses and for cut flower purposes. The color is a fiery orange crimson, changing to salmon coral. Continuous bloomer.....	.50
Herzogin Maria Antoinette , H. T. Golden orange, superb buds. A vigorous grower and persistent bloomer, delightfully fragrant .....	.70
His Majesty , H. P. Deep vermilion, large, full, sweetly scented, of graceful shape, an extra strong grower, all qualities which commend this variety highly.....	.50
Hoosier Beauty , H. T. Beautiful both in bud and flower. The color is of glowing crimson, and the growth is very strong. Being also free of mildew it is one of the best roses ever introduced .....	.50
Hon. Ina Bingham , H. T. Pure pink, large shell petals deeply veined, always opening clean.....	.50
Hugh Dickson , H. P. Brilliant crimson shaded scarlet, most satisfactory red rose in cultivation, very fragrant and vigorous .....	.50
Hugo Roller , T. Rich lemon yellow, petals suffused crimson....	.50
H. V. Machin , H. T. Intense scarlet crimson, very large, fine form, good for exhibition.....	.75
Golden Ophelia , H. T. Golden yellow center. Blooms are of medium size, but of most symmetrical shape. A great addition to yellow roses.....	1.00
Gorgeous , H. T. Deep orange yellow, heavily veined with reddish copper. Flowers large and well formed. Vigorous grower and free bloomer. Very fine.....	.75
Irish Elegance , H. T. Orange, scarlet and apricot, single.....	.50
Irish Fireflame , H. T. A grand orange splashed fiery crimson, exquisite pointed buds, single, an improved Irish Elegance....	.65
Iona Herdman , H. T. Clear orange flame, fine color, very free....	.75
James Coey , H. T. Deep yellow, long buds, very free flowering	.50
J. B. Clark , H. T. Deep scarlet shaded plum, very large and vigorous, a prize winner. Best for pillars.....	.50
Jean Note , H. T. Cream yellow, chrome center, grand.....	.50
Jessie , Poly. Bright cherry crimson, very floriferous.....	.50
Johanne Wessenhoff , H. T. Lemon yellow, fine for cutting.....	.50
Jonk, J. L. Mock , H. T. Bright pink, very large, grand, imbricated .....	.50
Joseph Hill , H. T. Shades of salmon pink and coppery yellow, color, form and foliage superb, highly recommended.....	.60
Jubilee , H. P. Dark velvety red, similar to Prince Camille de Rohan .....	.50
Juliet , Per. Rosy pink, reverse of petal old gold, vigorous shrub, a great novelty, very fragrant, a good bloomer.....	.50
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria , H. T. White, lemon center. Good....	.50
Killarney , H. T. Silvery pink, semi-double, long buds. One of best roses, but mildews badly.....	.50
Killarney Brilliant , H. T. Almost crimson, and flowers larger than the original Killarney. Deliciously fragrant. Few better	.50

On all orders of not less than 50 plants a special discount of 5 per cent will be allowed, if order is placed in November.

	Price
Killarney White, H. T. In all respects equal to the pink variety of this name, except color being pure white. A very fine cut flower.....	.50
King George V, H. T. Rich blackish crimson, with deep velvety flush. Large and of perfect form. Excellent for outdoor culture, and very hardy.....	.50
Konigin Karola, H. T. Satiny rose color, larger and finer form than Testout. A magnificent bloom.....	.50
Lady Ashtown, H. T. Beautiful shade of pink, fine form, large always opening well, highly recommended.....	.50
Lady Battersea, H. T. Rosy red, most exquisite buds, semi-double .....	.50
Lady de Bathe, H. T. Creamy white with yolk of egg shading in center, large, full, splendid for exhibition or garden.....	.60
Lady Greenall, H. T. Deep saffron yellow, edged creamy yellow chaming buds, a good new rose.....	.50
La France, H. T. Silvery pink, an old favorite, fragrant.....	.50
deep rose pink, large full and free.....	.50
Lady Alice Stanley, H. T. Clear shell pink, outside of petals	
Lady Pirrie, H. T. Coppery salmon, good in shape and habit....	.50
Lady Roberts, T. Rich apricot and coppery red, a beautiful tea rose, quite hardy and a good doer.....	.50
Lady Ursula, H. T. A greatly improved Viscountess Folkstone, better in form and for exhibition.....	.50
La Tosca, H. T. Soft pink, tinted rosy white, large, flowering in great profusion, vigorous and satisfactory.....	.50
Lady Hillingdon, T. Orange yellow, long buds, very popular....	.50
Laurent Carle, H. T. Brilliant velvety carmine, grand flower....	.50
Le Progress, H. T. Yellow bedding rose, very fine.....	.50
Lieut. Chaure, H. T. Large crimson red, fine for exhibition....	.65
Los Angeles, Per. A wonderful rose of highest perfection, both in shape and color. The buds are long and pointed. The color is a luminous flame pink, toned with coral and shaded with translucent gold at the base of petals. Very fragrant. Strong grower. The best rose of this century. Gold Medal of Paris.....	1.50
Ludwig Moeller, H. P. New, bright amber yellow, otherwise very similar to Frau Karl Druski of which it is a seedling. To be highly recommended.....	.75
Louise Catherine Breslau, Per. Shrimp pink shaded coral red and chrome yellow, fine bloomer, one of the best.....	1.00
Lyons Rose, Pernet. Shrimp pink and orange yellow, resembling the glow of a coke furnace, large full and fragrant	.75
Mabel Drew, H. T. Deep cream, shaded canary yellow. New....	.60
Mme. Abel Chatenay, H. T. Salmon pink, very satisfactory, large, full and fragrant, highly recommended.....	.50
Mme. Caroline Testout, H. T. Most satisfactory pink rose for hedges and display, hardy and vigorous. Everybody's Rose..	.50
Mme. Leon Pain, H. T. Silvery pink, fawn center, beautiful color, very pretty, vigorous and hardy, highly recommended	.50

Place your order at once, that you get the varieties in which you are specially interested.

	Price
Mme. Antoine Mari, T. Brilliant Pink, shading to white, good shape, splendid bedding rose, especially good in autumn, vigorous .....	.50
Mme. Constant Soupert, T. Deep yellow shaded carmine.....	.50
Maman Cochet, T. Carmine pink, long buds, very popular.....	.50
Mme. Edmee Metz, H. T. Rosy carmine shaded salmon, large full, almost mildew proof.....	.50
Mme. Collette Martinet, H. T. A vigorous grower with coppery orange colored flowers of ideal shape. It is a fine new variety for the garden, and hardy.....	.75
Mme. Jules Grolez, H. T. Clear deep rose, shaded yellow at base, long pointed bud. A rose of great merit and well worth having.....	.50
Mme. Jenny Gillemot, H. T. Saffron yellow, fine buds, good.....	.50
Mme. Melanie Soupert, H. T. Pale sunset yellow suffused carmine, vigorous and very attractive, a winner.....	.50
Mary Countess of Ilchester, H. T. Crimson carmine, large smooth circular petals, always opening well, very attractive	.50
Mme. Ravary, H. T. Orange yellow, splendid bedder, good.....	.50
Mme. Segond Weber, H. T. Rosy salmon, very large, grand.....	.50
Marquise de Sinety, H. T. Golden yellow and bronze, superb....	.60
Milady, H. T. Combines the good qualities of Richmond, Rhea Reid and the so called American Beauty, very promising.....	.50
Mildred Grant, H. T. Silvery white flushed pink. Indispensable to the exhibitor but not entirely satisfactory for general cultivation, being a poor grower.....	.50
Mlle. Simone Beaumez, H. T. White with creamy yellow tinted salmon center, fine for cutting.....	.50
Mme. Charles Lutand, H. T. An improved Marquis de Sinety....	.85
Mme. Edmond Rostand, H. T. Flesh shaded reddish orange, charming .....	.80
Mme. Eduard Herriott, Per. (The Daily Mail Rose). Supurb coral red shaded yellow, very free blooming. A decided novelty .....	.65
Mme. Phillip Rivoire, H. T. Apricot yellow with lighter center....	.50
Mme. Valerie Beaumez, H. T. Cream tinted orange, large and full .....	.50
Miss Alice de Rothchild, T. Rich deep citron yellow, full and perfect form, superb in every respect. It may be called a bush Marechal Niel.....	.50
Miss Willmott, H. T. A most refined and charming rose. The color is a uniform sulphery cream with faintest flush towards edges of petals. A model of perfection.....	.75
Mrs. Aaron Ward, H. T. Indian yellow, toning to white, lovely color, splendid for cutting and sure to please.....	.50
Mrs. Alfred Tate, H. T. Coppery pink shaded fawn, exquisite buds .....	.50
Mrs. Amy Hammond, H. T. Light flesh pink shaded amber and apricot, large, full, supurb flower for exhibition or garden	.75
Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, H. T. Lemon white with high pointed centre, large and full.....	.85

Dahlia list ready in February, write for copy.

	Price
Mrs. R. A. Waddell, H. T. Coppery red suffused salmon, vigorous in growth, very attractive.....	.50
Mrs. Charles Bell, H. T. Best described a shell pink Radiance of which it is a sport, having all the good characteristics of the favorite parent variety. With Red Radiance a superb range of color is accomplished and should be welcomed by every rose lover, as there is nothing better in these colors....	.50
Mrs. Chas. E. Allen, H. T. Peach, rose, ochre, orange and yellowish buff tints, good size, splendid shape. Charming.....	.50
Mrs. Cornwallis West, H. T. Shell pink on pure white, great substance, very double, opens well.....	.50
Mrs. David McKee, H. T. Beautiful creamy yellow, very large	.50
Mrs. E. G. Hill, H. T. Outside of petals coral red, inside delicate pink, large and attractive.....	.50
Mrs. Frank Bray, H. T. Rich deep coppery ochre and fawn. Claimed to be an improved Madam Ravary. New.....	.50
Mrs. Franklin Dennison, H. T. A new rose of surpassing beauty. Very large, full, well shaped flowers of porcelain white, being also a strong grower it can be recommended without reserve. It is also very hardy.....	.75
Mrs. Foley Hobbs, T. Ivory white, tinged pink. Splendid substance and shape. A grand exhibition rose.....	.60
Mrs. Harvey Thomas, H. T. Vivid orange pink, medium size....	.50
Mrs. Harold Brocklebank, H. T. Creamy white, center buff. Fine .....	.50
Mrs. Henry Winnett, H. T. In color it is a bright shade of crimson, similar to Hadley, but the plant being a stronger grower it will prove better for outdoor culture. A truly superb red rose.....	.75
Mrs. Herbert Stevens, T. Long beautifully pointed white buds, very refined form, sure to become popular.....	.50
Mrs. John Laing, H. P. Soft, pink, fragrant, an old favorite....	.50
Mrs. P. L. Baudet, H. T. In color carmine rose flecked with yellow, center darker. The flowers are large and full. Good growth and continuous bloom. A unique rose.....	.75
Mrs. Peter Blair, H. T. Lemon yellow, very floriferous. Mildews	.60
Mrs. Walter Easlea, H. T. Glowing crimson carmine, large fragrant .....	.60
Mrs. Wakefield Christy-Miller, H. T. Light, silvery pink, shaded brilliant pink on reverse of petal, very large, loose flower	.75
Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, H. T. Deep orange and apricot red, free and fragrant.....	.50
My Maryland, H. T. Bright, salmon pink, vigorous, fine shape buds, becoming very popular.....	.40
National Emblem, H. T. Dark crimson in color and of perfect shape. Long pointed buds. Very satisfactory for the garden	.75
Nova Zembla, Hy. Rug. A blush pink sport from Conrad F. Meyer, an early and continual bloomer, very vigorous.....	.35
Old Gold, H. T. Vivid reddish orange with rich coppery and apricot shading, semi-double, exquisite long petaled buds....	.75

A 5 PER CENT reduction will be allowed on all orders amounting to not less than 50 plants, and the money sent cash with order, if order is placed within a month's time.

	Price
Ophelia, H. T. Salmon flesh shaded yellow and rose, fine form, apricot shading, semi-double, exquisite long pointed buds excellent habit, very free and will become immensely popular when better known.....	.75 .75
Othello, H. T. Dark chestnut red, a unique color. The flowers are large and well shaped. Being also hardy and of sturdy growth it is a great acquisition.....	.50
Papa Gontier, T. Rosy crimson, well known and popular.....	.50
Perle d'Or, Polyantha. Nankeen yellow, very pretty and dainty	.50
Peace, T. Pale lemon yellow, something similar and better than Madam Hoste and Marie Van Houtte, a splendid autumn bloomer, and very vigorous.....	.50
Perle von Godesberg, H. T. An improved Kaiserine, yellow center, highly recommended, the best of its color. Superb	.75
Pharisaer, H. T. Grand new rose, rosy white, Inog buds, very fine .....	.75
Prince Camille de Rohan, H. P. Very dark velvety crimson, superb color, vigorous grower.....	.50
Prince d'Arenberg, H. T. Fiery scarlet red, well shaped flower strong growth. It is also very fragrant. Always good, even in a colder climate.....	.50
Prince de Bulgarie, H. T. Salmon flesh with salmon orange center, splendid bedding variety, sure to please, fine for cutting .....	.50
Princess Marie Mertchersky, H. T. Lovely shade of live pink	.50
Queen Beatrice, H. T. The \$30,000 Rose. It is of a chaste flesh pink, and most refined finish. As a satisfactory garden rose there are few better. Very hardy.....	.50
Queen Mary, H. T. Bright canary yellow suffused carmine, free bloomer and a very desirable and beautiful variety....	.50
Radiance, H. T. Bright pink, back of petal deep carmine, excellent .....	.50
Rayon d'Or, Per. Deep yellow, mildew-proof.....	.75
Reine Carola de Saxe, H. T. Beautiful bright pink, large, double, good substance. Fine in hot weather.....	.50
Rene Wilmart-Urban, H. T. Salmon flesh pink, shaded fawn, a lovely color. Splendid for exhibition or garden. A good doer .....	.50
Rhea Reid, H. T. A grand cherry crimson, fragrant, large, full	.50
Ricardo de Peluffo, T. Light honey yellow faintly tinged carmine .....	.50
Richmond, H. T. Bright light crimson, fragrant, long buds.....	.50
Rose a Parfum de l'Hay, Hy. Rug. Deep cherry red, fine form, free bloomer and vigorous grower.....	.50
Rouge Angevine, H. P. Very brilliant scarlet, moderately full, continuous bloomer, fine upright grower, very showey.....	.50
Sarah Bernhardt, H. T. Brilliant crimson scarlet semi-double climber. A very attractive sort. Exceptionally fine form....	.50
Souv. de Gustave Prat, H. T. Sulphur yellow, perfectly shaped buds, a splendid bloomer and a prime grower, very highly recommended .....	.50

On all orders of not less than 50 plants a special discount of 5 per cent will be allowed if order is placed within a month's time.

	Price
Souv. de Maria de Zayas, H. T. Carminé pink of very large size and exceptionally fine form always opening well, to be depended upon.....	.50
Souv. de Pierre Notting, T. Apricot yellow, opens to a grand bloom, refined shape .....	.50
Souvenir de President Carnot, H. T. It has long, graceful buds on rigid stems, and the color is an exquisite rose flesh, shaded with white at the edges of petals. A great favorite in the gardens of the rich and poor.....	.50



A rose tree of Frau Karl Druski.

Souv. of Stella Gray, T. Deep orange yellow, apricot, salmon and crimson, a rare combination. Exquisite buttonhole. Superb .....	.80
Sunburst, H. T. Golden orange yellow, long pointed buds. (See illustration.) Simply superb, recommended most highly.....	.60

	Price
St. Helena, H. T. Cream shaded pink, yellow base, large imbricated flower on a good upright stem.....	.75
Tipperary, H. T. The color of this sterling new rose is an attractive shade of soft golden yellow in the bud and half developed flower. Its free habit of growth and flowering make it a most desirable rose. Will not dissappoint.....	.75
Theresa, H. T. Orange apricot, shaded madder pink, moderately full, a splendid bedder, always in bloom.....	.50
Ulrich Brunner, H. P. Cherry crimson, large and fragrant, grand .....	.50
Viscountess Folkstone, H. T. Creamy pink, large, vigorous.....	.50
Wellesley, H. T. In color a beautiful shade of pink with silvery reverse gives this rose a very noble appearance. It is also a good grower and a free bloomer.....	.50
William Shean, H. T. Pure pink, very large, an exhibitor's rose	.50
William F. Dreer, H. T. One of the most beautiful roses in existence. Of the same parentage as Los Angeles, and hence having all the grand characteristics of that unrivaled rose, except color which is a rich golden yellow, overlaid with a most catchy suffusion of pink. It is also a very robust grower and almost endless bloomer. A rose indeed of the highest merit.....	1.50
William Notting, H. T. Large full flower. The outside of the petals is coral red, and the inside salmon colored. In growth similar to Madame Abel Chatenay.....	.50
White Ophelia, H. T. Exactly like the original Ophelia, except color which is a creamy white of the most pleasing sheen. Very pretty indeed.....	.75
Wm. Allen Richardson, Nois. Deep orange yellow, small but very attractive and popular, a splendid climber.....	.40
Winnie Davis, H. T. Light pink, beautiful buds, very satisfactory	.50
W. R. Smith, T. White tinted pink (also known as Jeanette Heller and Charles Dingee) splendid habit, large and full. This rose improves on acquaintance.....	.50
Yvonne Vacherot, H. T. Porcelain white flushed rose pink, large, perfect shape, fine for exhibition and cutting.....	.50
Alberic Barbier, Wich. Yellow shading to white, beautiful foliage .....	.50

N. B. All the above named varieties can also be had in budded plants at an additional charge of 25 cents more per plant.

CLIMBING ROSES

On the following pages the best climbing roses are offered, as no Rose Garden is complete without them. By no means must we restrict our rose planting to a few squat little bushes, pruned annually to mere stumps in rectangular beds, still less must we be satisfied with a line of gawky standards along a sidewalk. We must give room to the various forms in which the rose may be grown, blending together in one harmonious whole,—the Rose Garden, grouped around a central object, whether a fountain, a seat, a pool, or a dial. The "measure of hours" can never be told with greater peace and deliberation than in the perfumed heart of the Rose pleasaunce, where time passes with a tender reluctance, as though each moment was loth



A tennis court fringed with climbing roses.

to pass away from the beauty, the sweetness, the reflective serenity of the Rose sanctuary.

And no form of roses helps us more to accomplish this real ideal Rose Garden than the Climbers, so suitable to be trained over arches, pergolas, pillars, walls, or also as screens, covering fences or bare trunks of old trees, and for making real hedges. Their usage is almost innumerable, but always graceful, especially when embowering the porches of our homes, reaching in time to the very roof of the house, bringing enjoyment as no other plant can give, rounding out the landscape picture of the rarest beauty and producing flowers of almost endless profusion of overwhelming charm and delicious fragrance.

It is to be greatly deplored that their congenious use is hardly yet appreciated. Many having yet the additional advantage of beautiful glossy foliage, as for instance some of the Wichurianas, the Cherokees, Gigantea hybrids and Banksias, they make also admirable shrubs, if kept pruned back within bounds of space. The genuine rose lover will do well to make at least a trial start, and find out for himself the many pleasures awaiting him. Even in the smallest place available some sort of good use can be made with Climbers.

Several of the accompanying illustrations, not phantasy pictures, but actual photographs taken by myself, either in my own garden, or wherever I saw a good example of planting, give a precise idea of the wonderful possibilities with the judicious use of climbing roses.

My collection of fine climbing roses, from the hardest to the more

tender ones, is indeed the most extensive in this country. Visitors to the Padre's Botanical Garden will be soon convinced that all their wants can be filled here to entire satisfaction.

The following varieties offered are only a selection of the very best which can be unhesitatingly recommended. If the kind reader does not find his choice in this list, the chances are nine out of ten that what he wants can be furnished nevertheless, even in extra large specimens. If an immediate effect is wanted I have a good supply of very strong plants with shoots from 20 to 30 feet long.

Some varieties, such as Excelsa, Dorothy Perkins, Alexandre Girault, Edmund Proust and Source d'Or, can also be had in tree form at \$3.00 each.

	Price
Adelaide Moulle, H. Wich. The blooms of this little pet are a unique shade of rose and pale yellow, and very fragrant. The flowers are very double, and borne profusely in graceful clusters. It makes a fine display anyway it is trained.....	.50
Alida Lovett, H. Wich. Both buds and flowers are large, and of ideal form. It is of a very much brighter lively shell pink than the justly popular Dr. W. van Fleet. The flowers are of unusually good keeping quality, whether cut or on the plant, and are pleasantly fragrant. Certainly a good fine climber.....	.50
Alexandre Girault, H. Wich. Shining carmine, base of petals salmon. A very fine climber with dainty red, double flowers .....	.50
Allister Stella Gray, Nois. Blooms in clusters from early spring to November. In color it resembles very much William Allen Richardson, being of a rich citron yellow, shaded with orange. Exceptionally free flowering.....	.50
American Pillar, Wich. Large clusters of bright pink, grand foliage. A decorative rose of great beauty and charm.....	.40
Aviateur Bleriot, H. Wich. A magnificent new variety. The flowers are medium in size and are of a pleasing saffron-yellow, shading to delightful golden yellow in the center. The large clusters are borne in great profusion for a long time .....	.50
Bess Lovett, H. Wich. Resembles Clb. American Beauty, but is very much brighter in color and more fragrant. The large glossy foliage like that of Silver Moon enhances not only the beauty of the flowers, but also of the plant itself.....	.50
Cherokee, Laev. White. A vigorous climbing rose of the south, where it is attracting attention with its large snow white, single flowers. The foliage is very glossy and effective the entire season. Not hardy enough for the colder states.....	.50
Cherokee, Pink. The flowers are the same as the White Flowering Cherokee, except that the color is a glowing pink with a golden yellow center. Resembles huge apple blossoms. Not quite as robust as Cherokee White.....	.50
Ramona, the red Cherokee. Similar to the pink variety, except the color being a bright carmine red. A great improvement .....	.50
Christine Wright, Wich. Very large for this type. In color similar to Madame Caroline Testout. The flowers are fairly double, and come single and in clusters.....	.50

Orders are checked as they are received. As the stock of some varieties is limited place your order at once.

	Price
Clb. American Beauty, H. Wich. The fragrant flowers are large, of rich carmine color, and are produced in abundance early in the season. The growth is strong and healthy and the foliage of a pleasing shade of shiny beech-green. Extra....	.50
Clb. Abel Chatenay, H. T. Everybody will welcome this new presentation of one of the most popular roses also in a climbing form. In all respects equal to the mother rose. Indeed something well worth having.....	.75



A climbing rose, ornamenting a telegraph pole, turning it into an object of great beauty.

Clb. Belle Seibrect, H. T. Much better than the dwarf rose of the same name. A glorious pink, and most exquisite shape. Will surely please. Fine for pillars.....	.50
Clb. Cecil Brunner, Polyantha. Blush shaded salmon pink, very vigorous, almost evergreen, delightful little buds, mildew proof .....	.50

Quality should be considered before price.

	Price
Clb. Etoile de France , H. T. Another climbing sport of a well known rose. Identical in every respect with the dwarf rose, save that it is a rampant climber making it one of the very best dark, velvety crimson Climbing Roses.....	.75
Clb. Dovoniensis , C. T. Creamy-white, blush center, full, fine form, distinct and good. One of the best tender climbing roses .....	.60
Clb. Gen. McArthur , H. T. Also of this climbing sport of the well known red rose, the praise can hardly be overdone. It is never out of bloom, and the flowers are always good. Being practically free from mildew it is of easy culture.....	.75
Clb. Gruss an Teplitz , C. C. Identical with the bush form of that superb rose, Gruss an Teplitz, except that it is a vigorous climber. A perfect sheet of dazzling crimson when in bloom .....	.50
Clb. Hoosier Beauty , H. T. The description of the original variety of this name fits in every respect to this grand climbing sport. Surely one of the most perfect roses. Is simply gorgeous on pillars.....	.75
Clb. Frau Karl Druschki , H. P. Pure white, best on pillar.....	.50
Clb. Kaiserin , H. T. A climbing form of Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, grand in good weather .....	.50
Clb. Lady Ashtown , H. T. A great acquisition, superb, pink.....	.50
Clb. Lady Hillingdon , T. A fitting companion to the dwarf Lady Hillingdon. It is a most charming sight to see this rose in its perfection of bloom garlanded on a pillar, or on a wall. A real gem.....	.75
Clb. Helen Gould , H. T. A few roses have found so much favor with the rose loving public as the beautiful Helen Gould with its warm watermelon red. To have it now in a climbing form will win for it new admirers. A grand climber....	.60
Clb. Killarney , H. T. Identical with Killarney, save its climbing habit .....	.60
Clb. Liberty , H. T. Brilliant velvety crimson, splendid shape .....	.60
Clb. Maman Cochet , C. T. Here we have an exact counterpart of the lovely Maman Cochet as a vigorous climber. Who will not welcome this grand new rose.....	.50
Clb. Mary Guillot , C. T. A grand pure white rose of special merit .....	.60
Clb. Marquis de Sinety , H. T. A vigorous growing sport from the well known bush variety.....	.75
Clb. Mme. Melanie Soupert , H. T. A well developed climbing sport of this popular variety.....	.75
Clb. Mme. Caroline Testout , H. T. Beautiful large double pink, the most satisfactory pink rose grown, very vigorous....	.50
Clb. Ophelia , H. T. The exact counterpart of Ophelia, except it is a vigorous climber and destined to become another favorite, especially where the climate is not too severe for outdoor planting the whole year round.....	.80
Clb. Papa Gontier , T. A splendid rose crimson. Fine buds.....	.50

Orders are checked as they are received. As the stock of some varieties is limited place your order at once.

	Price
Clb. Perle des Jardins, T. Grand buttery yellow, moderately hardy. Somewhat subject to mildew.....	.50
Clb. Sunburst, H. T. This sterling variety in a climbing form is all that needs to be said to make it popular. It makes a wonderful show for a pillar rose.....	.75
Clb. White Maman Cochet, T. Similar to the old bush form, vigorous .....	.50
Climbing Richmond, H. T. A very valuable crimson climber.....	.60
Clb. Souvenir De La Malmaison, C. B. Clear flesh, edged with blush, large very double. Also good for the colder sections of the country.....	.50
Clb. Souvenir de Wooton, H. T. Bearing deep crimson flowers of the largest size, and of ideal growth especially for pillars. Extra .....	.50
Clb. Winnie Davis, H. T. Cannot fail to become soon as popular as the dwarf variety of the same name. In bud state it is simply perfection. The color is a most beautiful apricot pink with tints of the Aurora Borealis. Superb.....	.60
Chateau de Gros-Bois, Nois. Very rampant, most beautiful golden yellow. Rare.....	.50
Claire Carnot, Nois. Medium, full flower, fine, bright coppery yellow, bordered with white and carmine pink, fragrant Of extra strong growth.....	.50
Dorothy Perkins, Wich. Very showy pink, splendid for arches....	.50
Dr. F. W. Van Fleet, Wich. Flesh pink, fine foliage, very dainty	.50
Excelsea, Wich. The "Red Dorothy Perkins" excels Crimson Rambler and will eventually displace it. Very vigorous.....	.50
Gainsborough, C. H. T. A climbing form of Viscountess of Folkestone. Its delicate coloring is difficult to describe, being elegantly tinged fawn, almost white and lustrous as satin. No doubt one of the most beautiful climbing roses.....	.50
Lamarque, Nois. One of the strongest climbing roses in existence, attaining an immense size in California, up to one foot in diameter at the base. The flower is white, shaded with lemon, very sweetly scented, and certainly a most excellent variety where it will stand the climate.....	.50
Leontine Gervais, H. W. Nasturium-red, flamed crimson with bright yellow base, a most wonderful color combination, and of extra strong growth. Very fine.....	.60
Miss Helyett, H. Wich. A noble new rose, reminding one of Gloire de Dijon, it is the earliest in bloom of all hardy climbers, and continues for a long time. The color is delightful flush pink with a faint touch of creamy yellow, and the foliage, entirely mildew proof, is of a dark green. One of the strongest growers.....	.50
Paul Noel, H. Wich. Fairly large, salmon pink flowers, two to three inches across, opening from handsome red buds, splashed yellow at the base of the petals. Long blooming period. It makes a most attractive show in any form trained	.50
Paul's Scarlet Climber, H. Wich. Vivid scarlet, shaded crimson, making a brilliant display for a long period of time. A wonderful new climbing rose.....	.75
Two year old extra strong plants \$1.00.	

On all orders of not less than 50 plants a special discount of 5 per cent will be allowed if order is placed within a month's time.

	Price
Reine Marie Henritte, C. T. Deep cherry red. This rose takes the lead as a climber in the state of Oregon, and also in the eastern states south of the Ohio.....	.50
Ophirie, or Gold of Ophir, Nois. (Must not be confused with Fortune, Yellow or Beauty of Glazenwood, as it is an entirely different rose, having been introduced by Goubault, 1841). Medium size flower, coppery yellow with apricot shadings, making a most gorgeous display in early spring. Not losing the foliage after blooming as Fortune's Yellow does, it is much superior to that variety.....	.50
Solfatare, Nois. Fine clear sulphur yellow, very exquisite, large shapely bud with fully double open flowers. Extra fine.....	.50
Shower of Gold, Wich. The color is a deep golden yellow, with orange shadings in the center. Probably the best yellow hardy, climbing rose.....	.50
Source d'Or, H. Wich. The flowers are extra large for this class, full in form, and a delightful golden yellow in color. Plant vigorous and very productive of exquisite blooms of a most refreshing fragrance. It is indeed fine.....	.50
Queen Olga of Wuertemberg, Nois. Large, half full flower, color dazzling red. Very beautiful, especially when trained to a pillar. Early flowering.....	.50

A 5 PER CENT reduction will be allowed on all orders amounting to not less than 50 plants, and the money sent cash with order, if order is placed within a month's time.



Roses around the houses, and along the street in Portland, Oregon.



Part view of the Padre's Botanical Gardens.

THE BEST NEW VARIETIES AND A FEW THAT ARE SCARCE

Having offered so far a selection of the best leading varieties, a few of the latest introductions, and some of the rarer ones, especially of the Hybrid Tea class, will be offered in the following additional list.

The utmost care has also here been exercised to offer only the very best from amongst an almost endless string of highly praised novelties. These varieties selected below I can especially recommend as extra good and continual bloomers.

The ever increasing number of new varieties has become a troublesome task to test them out and present only real improvements over older varieties to the public. Nevertheless we must bear in mind that a constant trial towards improvement must go on, and the fact remains that every year brings us new surprises in charming roses never dreamed of before.

It is also to be mentioned that since the United States government placed into effect its quarantine law against foreign horticultural products, it is no longer possible to offer European varieties in finished plants as in former years. We must await a three year period of growing and testing them in our own soil before such novelties can be offered. Happily this government embargo upon European roses had also the effect to become more self reliant in our own country by getting busy in the production of genuine "American Beauties". The number of good American raised roses has increased greatly since.

Only by keeping in touch with what is going on in the rose world, by careful study of its literature that the really good and distinct can be segregated from the mediocre and unsuitable. The rose loving public can rest assured that always a most careful survey has been made personally before any propagation of a new variety, whether foreign or domestic, was attempted, so that those listed may be relied upon as

worthy of a place not only in my own garden, but also in the garden of the most discriminating purchaser.

It may be noticed that a very marked preference for the Hybrid Teas is prevailing not only in the list of the standard varieties in the past pages, but also in the novelties and rarer ones.

The Hybrid Teas, although one of the more recent classes of roses, has become already the most popular one of all. It is a cross between varieties of the two groups of hybrids, the Hybrid Perpetuals and the Tea Scented ones, and hence embodying the delicate shades and peculiar fragrance possessed by the Tea Roses, combined with the vigor of growth and more pronounced pink and crimson shades of color previously confined to the Hybrid Perpetual class only. There is no longer doubt that the Hybrid Teas will supercede most of the older classes of roses because of their superior constitution and marvelous free blooming qualities. Almost all are highly perfumed, at any rate an attribute absolutely essential to a perfect rose. They are also fairly hardy in all but the most rigorous climates, and, as a rule, much more free from mildew than Hybrid Perpetuals were and others of the older classes.

Those varieties that I have selected have given entire satisfaction in my trial garden, as extra good and continuous bloomers, and hence I feel sure to recommend them without any scruples.

The prices of new and scarce roses may sometimes appear excessive, but it should be remembered that when once a new variety has been awarded a price at one of the great Rose Shows of Europe—the whole world becomes a market for its dissemination, and stock of the same for a time being limited, the price naturally is high. It is, however, a source of satisfaction and pleasure to Rose lovers to have in their gardens and to exhibit at their rose shows, at least a few of the latest introductions of merit, beauty and distinction.

	Price
Angelus, H. T. Flower large, full, form similar to Premier but higher center, lasting. The color is white with cream tints at center, fragrant. Foliage dark green, disease resistant. Vigorous, upright grower and free bloomer. Somewhat similar to Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, but keeps longer.....	.75
Amedee Hammond, H. T. Rich cadmium yellow flowers of fine size and form on stout upright stems. A splendid addition to our list of salmon yellow roses. Valuable alike for exhibition or garden decoration. It is strange that this rose of the highest perfection is not known more. Simply a masterpiece.....	.75
Charles K. Douglas, H. T. Bud large, long and pointed. Flower large, full, double, sweetly fragrant, color intense flaming scarlet, flushed bright velvety crimson. Foliage dark green, disease resistant, vigorous upright grower and producing an abundance of blooms from May to November.....	1.00
Col. Oswald Fitzgerald, H. T. A brilliant rose. Its blood red velvety-crimson blooms are produced in great profusion on erect stems. Pure Tea Fragrance. Its growing habits are also good.....	1.00
Countess of Shaftesbury, H. T. Bright silvery carmine, mottled and flushed pale shell pink at the edges of petals, deepening with age to light cochineal carmine. An ideal exhibition rose of great lasting quality. Very fine, gold medal.....	.75
Crimson Queen, H. T. Strong, upright grower, flowers large and full. Color a rich bright velvety crimson. A grand garden rose, as it is free blooming and not subject to mildew....	.75

N. B. All the above named varieties can also be had in budded plants at an additional charge of 25 cents more per plant.



An automobile decorated with the World's Best Roses for the parade of the Portland Rose Festival.

	Price
Crusader, H. T. A big, strong growing variety, robust and rugged in every characteristic. The growth is heavy and the flower stems strong and sturdy. The blooms are large and double, and the color is a rich velvety crimson. A free flowering rose that is a wonder.....	.75
Etoile Luisante, or Bany Herriott, H. Poly. A counterpart to the lovely Cecil Brunner, but in the gorgeous color of Mme. Edouard Herriott, only yet brighter and more brilliant than when that variety is at its best. It is the most fascinating shrimp-pink with intense coppery-yellow suffusion ever seen in a rose. The plant is of free growth and floriferous. Nothing more beautiful for the border. Will surely please everybody knowing something about roses.....	.50
Duchess of Normandy, H. T. Soft salmon flesh overlaid with yellow, a most unique color. It is a sport from the well known rose, "Dean Hole," which it resembles in all save color. Indeed a most beautiful rose in every respect.....	.75
Edel, H. T. Type of Florence Forrester, bud and flower very large, double, well built, and deliciously fragrant. Color, white with faintest ivory shading towards base. The foliage is bold and distinct. Very good grower and free bloomer....	.75

Quality should be considered before price.

	Price
Duchess of Sutherland, H. T. Delicate warm rose pink with lemon shading on the white base. Large, full, and conical, reminding one of Killarney. The petals are unusually large, delicious sweet brier perfume. One of the grandest roses .....	.75
Francis Scott Key, H. T. It is a heavy double rose of great substance. In color it is of a blazing red. The form is perfection. An excellent bedding variety, blooming until frost. Worthy of unqualified recommendation. Very good for cutting .....	.75
Florence Forrester, H. T. Clear snow-white with a lemon tinge. The blooms are even larger than Paul Neuron. Its habit is absolutely perfect, and the freedom with which it flowers is marvelous. It is the grandest of all the white bedding roses, being also sweetly perfumed and good for cutting. Gold Medal, H. R. S.....	.75
Freiherr von Marschall, T. A vigorous grower, with long pointed buds and large full blooms of dark carmine red. It is a very profuse bloomer and one of the most attractive of the red roses. Its bronze foliage is particularly beautiful.	.50
Gladys Holland, H. T. Of magnificent form and size. Color, buff, shaded orange yellow, outside of petals pearly peach. Very free flowering. Awarded a Gold Medal, National Rose Society of England. Can be recommended without reserve....	.75
Gloire des Belges, H. T. Growth vigorous and free, flowering continuously until late in the season. Buds oval, long and of elegant form with vivid colors of carmine and cochineal. Fine for massing and fine for cutting. Few better.....	1.00
Johanna Sebus, H. T. Semi-climber. Very large, full, cup shaped, color, glossy cherry pink with yellow reflexes in center. A most vigorous grower, and never out of flowers from earliest spring until frost. Hard to see why this most sterling rose is not better known. I have none better to offer. Very hardy.....	.75
Lady Plymouth, T. A most distinct and meritorious rose of the "Souvenir de Pierre Notting" type, whose delicate pearly but deep ivory-cream petals are very faintly flushed with lemon yellow, giving it a most piquant finish that is difficult to describe. It is pure tea perfumed. Awarded Gold Medal, N. R. S. A rose that will be admired by everybody....	.50
Mme. Jean Dupuy, T. In the style of Franzisca Krueger. Large, full flower, splendid bearing. Color, yellow, or reddish in the center, passing to rosy yellow on the outside of the petals. Very sweetly fragrant, and one of the most continuous bloomers. Never attacked by mildew. A very beautiful rose.....	.50
Mme. Jules Gravereaux, T. Semi-climber. Very large, long and pointed buds, extra large flower, very double. Color, buff-yellow, the center is peach pink with saffron reflexes. Wood and foliage are extremely beautiful. There are few varieties producing such magnificent blooms of the highest perfection .....	.50

N. B. All the above named varieties can also be had in budded plants at an additional charge of 25 cents more per plant.

	Price
Mme. Marcel Delaney, H. T. A surprisingly beautiful novelty. It is distinct and peculiar in color, a pale soft pink, or rose shaded with hydrangea-pink. The flowers are very large, full and fragrant, perfect in form and borne on rigid stems. The growth is very vigorous, and very floriferous. Gold Medal Rose.....	.75
Mme. Rodophe Arnaud, H. T. Silvery shell-pink, shaded with coral-red and yellow. Of upright growth, with exceptionally large flowers. Very free blooming and fragrant. The shape of the blooms is perfection. Very extra.....	.75
Molly Sherman Crawford, T. Delicate eau de nil white, becoming purer as the flower expands, large, full, perfectly formed, delightfully perfumed, lasting a long time in good condition, freely and continuously produced. Very fine.....	.50
Mrs. Campbell Hall, T. Delicate creamy-buff, edged or suffused carmine. The center of the bloom is warm cerise coral fawn. Deliciously fragrant. Awarded Gold Medal, N. R. S. It is indeed a rose of superior merit.....	.75
Mrs. MacKellar, H. T. The flowers of this glorious rose are of a deep citron or delicate pure canary color. As the large blooms gracefully expand, the guard petals charmingly reflex and become pearly prime-rose white of great decorative beauty. It is a free bloomer and a very good, healthy grower	.75
Mrs. S. K. Rindge, Per. This is undoubtedly the finest yellow rose so far produced. While yet in some stages of development, as well as growth, it resembles Golden Emblem. It is a strong grower, and its rich, crome-yellow flowers, as they mature, become suffused with salmon pink. This is at the same time a rose of California origination. Nobody will be disappointed to have it, being of healthy constitution and practically free from mildew.....	1.00
Premier H. T. Already too well known to need special description. A magnificent novelty in the class with Mrs. Charles Russell. Deep rose, very fragrant, thornless, continuous bloomer. Extra good.....	.75
Pilgrim, H. T. In color it is a beautiful shade of bright rose-pink. The bud, which opens perfectly, is long and of ideal form, of good substance of petals with a pronounced tea fragrance. The free blooming habit is also very good.....	.75
Red Letter Day, H. T. An exceedingly beautiful rose of infinite grace and charm. Its velvety, brilliant, glowing scarlet-crimson buds and fully opened cactus-like flowers never fade, as the reflex of the petals is satiny crimson-scarlet. Awarded S. G. Medal, N. R. S.....	.75
Red Radiance, H. T. A glowing crimson sport of Radiance with all the magnificent qualities of the parent, the enormous globular flowers and heavy cones are remarkable. A rose that is bound to become one of the most popular ones.....	.75
Rose Marie, H. T. This is a grand rose of the highest merit, being a seedling between Hoosier Beauty and Sunburst, both roses of exceptional qualities. The color is a rich red that never fades. Certainly a desirable variety.....	.65

Place your order at once, that you get the varieties in which you are specially interested.

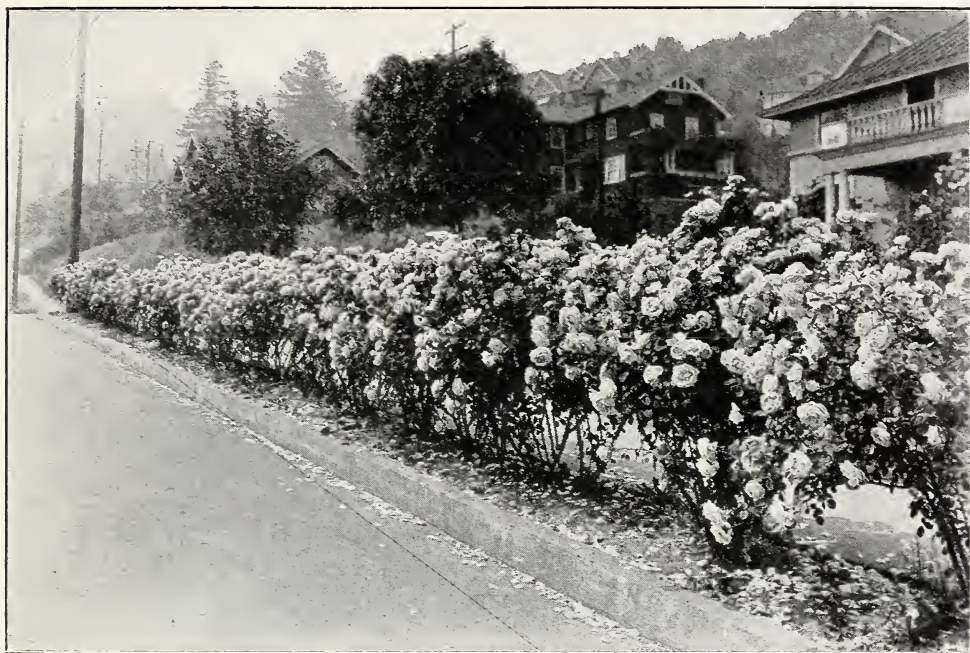
	Price
Verna Mackay, H. T. Delicate ivory sulphur buff, changing to brilliant lemon. Blooms are carried on erect stems, and are produced in marvelous profusion. Purely decorative and corsetaire, but being exquisitely charming. Fine grower.	
Viscount Carlow, H. T. Warm carmine pink, stained on deed cream, the stiff shell-shaped petals being distinctly edged carmine, medium size, very freely produced, a beautiful decorative variety, and one of the best for cutting in the garden	.75
W. C. Gaunt, H. T. Of medium size, with pointed buds, naturally reflexed guard petals of brilliant velvety vermillion, tipped scarlet. Stems rigid, habit branching, large oval beech-green foliage. Rich tea fragrance. An excellent rose	1.00

N. B. There are many more fine varieties at hand, but some are not yet propagated in sufficient quantities,—none over a dozen. For future reference sake I mention already a few: Papa Gontier Supreme, a vast improvement over the old favorite variety, Pink Clara Watson, most excellent in every detail; Pink Perfection, a lovely lavender-pink of most entrancing charm; Seedling 1919, a very distinct and elegantly beautiful rose; Bishop Schinner, seedling of Richmond X J. B. Clarke, a grand new red rose for the garden, especially on account of its exquisite fragrance; Belle Portugaise, a Rosa Gigantea Hybrid, (\$1.00) may well be claimed to be of the very best, if not the best, of climbing roses for the south and in greenhouses. The blooms resemble Los Angeles, but still larger and buds more refined, if anything exceeding that marvelously beautiful rose in many respects.

May I be permitted to add, the larger the order will be, the better I can do for you, especially if the selection of varieties is left to me. I feel sure then, that I am in a particular position to make the prospective purchaser a special favor. The supply of some varieties running into hundreds, it is in others not over a dozen. And it is for this reason that I will appreciate the privilege very highly, if the selection of varieties is left to me. As a matter of fact just of the best varieties I have the largest supply on hand, having been most natural for me that I pushed the propagation of them first, and most naturally again, from them I will make the first selection.

To novices in rose culture my sincere advice would be, to state with their order the colors that are wanted, and the purpose of the rose,—whether merely for garden decoration, for exhibition, or for explicit cutting purpose, and the location of the garden, north, west, south or east.





A Hedge of Caroline Testout Roses in Portland, Oregon.

SOMETHING ABOUT MY OWN PRODUCTIONS

Having been repeatedly pressed to give an account of my own new roses, I desire to use this occasion to state that my motto is: "The Best Only," but to carry out this ideal, it takes time, and some ready cash to carry out the propagation work. It is my sincere hope that this special bargain offer of standard market varieties at a much reduced rate, will bring some results, that is, the means to carry my work to a finish for the benefit of the American amateur rose lover.

From the very start of my work at Brooks, Oregon, fifteen years ago, my principal aim was: "A rose for every home; A bush for every garden." This naturally meant in the first place a rose for the amateur to do well under ordinary care, that is without the skill of the professional gardener, or in the hot house. The foliage of such roses must be more disease resistant, more free from mildew, the whole plant more hardy, with ideal long stems, and the flower must be of perfect shape and fragrance.

To obtain this ideal it seemed that the crossing and recrossing only of already existent pedigreed varieties, no matter how grand and perfect in shape, is not alone sufficient for real development. To get in the first place more vigor, more healthy constitution, more hardiness into our coming roses for one and all states of the whole Union, the many grand untried species, found from Alaska to India and Siberia, seemed to be the surest and only basis for a judicious plant development, especially to come once and for all away from the everlasting and unavoidable inbreeding if only the present pedigreed varieties are crossed and recrossed. The natural habitat of some of the species, as for instance, *Rosa Baicalensis* and *Rosa Asicularis* of Alaska, are alone sufficient proof that roses for every state in the Union are possible. If *Rosa Gigantea* seedlings, their ancestor coming from tropical India,

will not do for the state of Dakota, the offsprings of *Rosa Aspicularis* coming from Alaska will surely stand the severest cold below zero.

These species are yet in the healthy state as they have come from the hand of nature. With them the hybridist has the pliable material in his hands to work towards a new progress in rose culture. With them there is the probability that some of the most beautiful varieties of the Genus *Rosa* are yet in store for us with some patience in guiding them by the hand of man, under new environments, into all the useful and beautiful forms which are possible through careful cultivation and hybridizing them with the best existent pedigreed varieties, selecting out according to a rigid standard of perfection, the very best. Great as the progress of the rose has been in the past fifty years, we are justified to assume that it will be still greater by aiming at such high ideals through the use of the most promising untried species. Their main superiority in their natural state is unusual freedom from diseases, more abundant blooming, and more healthy constitution of growth. And this is exactly the principal superiority of their first generation hybrids. In some of them never a sign of mildew, or black spot, or rust ever appeared. The foliage is clean in all stages of its development, and some are evergreen here in Santa Barbara the whole year around. They are beautiful even when out of bloom in their unusual garb of foliage.

Only a few of the useful species are mentioned here to give at least an idea with what material the work of rose development is carried on in the Padre's Botanical Gardens. They are the following:

Rosa Gigantea and *Macrocarpa* from the Burma frontiers of India. These are indeed giants in growth and flower, with most beautiful, healthy foliage. *Rosa Xanthina*, Persia; *Rosa Baicalensis*, Siberia; *Rosa Aspicularis*, Alaska; *Rosa Nutkana*, Oregon; *Rosa Abesynica*; *Rosa Macartnea*, *Bracteata* and *Clynophylla*, India; *Rosa Sericea*, China; *Rosa Pratti* and *Moyesii*, China; *Rugosa*, Japan; *Rosa Lutea*, Persia; *Rosa Macrophylla*, China and many others.

With these species the most careful work was carried on for now over fifteen years in crossing them with the best pedigreed varieties we have so far. The constant aim was a good growing rose for every garden. And the results were indeed most promising, especially the *Gigantea*, *Lutea* and *Rugosa* seedlings. *Rosa Wichuriana*, crossed with the Boursalt rose, an Alpina hybrid, produced a plant without thorns whatever, and most beautiful large, glossy foliage. At least there is the proof that a step forward is yet possible.

From the thousands of seedlings every year a few were selected as meeting the requirements of my ideals of a perfect rose. Besides the first generation hybrids of the species mentioned, there are also some Hybrid Teas, Teas, Pernetianas, Hybrid Perpetuals, Noisettes, Luteas, Wichurianas and Chinas of special merit amongst these new productions.

For future reference the most promising ones were named so far, but are not for sale yet until sufficient stock of them is propagated for marketing. They are enumerated here to give merely an idea of the work accomplished and what the rose loving public can expect for the future. For this reason only a few are offered at \$2.00 each: Charmer, Arrillaga, Pittsburgh, Chemawa, and Santa Barbara. Give them a fair trial and find out for yourself.

Alma, H. T. Yellow on creamy ground. Seedling of *Ophelia* X *Sunburst*, very good.

Allegheny, H. T. Seedling of *Madam Caroline Testout* X *the Lyon*; another good garden rose, even for the colder regions.

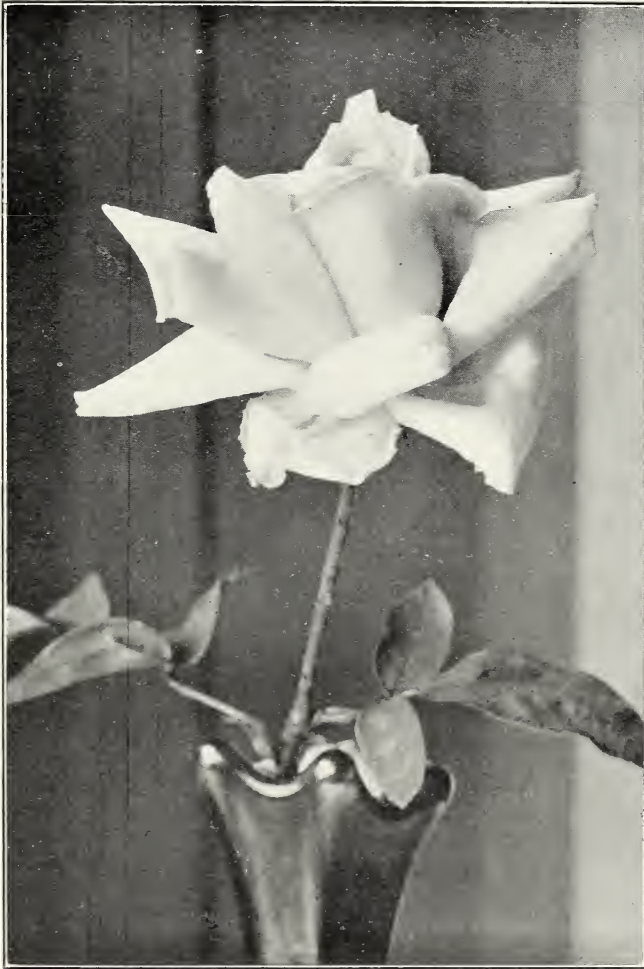
Annie, H. T. Seedling of *Ophelia* X *Madame Edmond Rostant*. This new rose is simply perfection all round; of perfect shape, grand yellow

color with some faint pink touches, long stems, fine foliage and delicious fragrance.

Arrillaga, H. T. Seedling of Province Rose X Mrs. John Laing X Frau Karl Druski, clear pink color, very large size of flower, wood and foliage. Should surely do well almost anywhere in the country. A mere garden rose.

Berenice, H. T. Seedling of Madam Jean Depuy X Laurette Mesimy X Catherine Guillot. A rose of the most vivid shrimp pink. Surely a beauty.

Bishop Schinner, seedling of Richmond X J. B. Clark; very vigorous grower; reminds one of American Beauty. Always in bloom, and doing well outdoors.



The Magnificent Rose Charmer.

Brooks, Per. Seedling of The Lyon Rose X Madame Abel Chatenay; a fine exhibition rose.

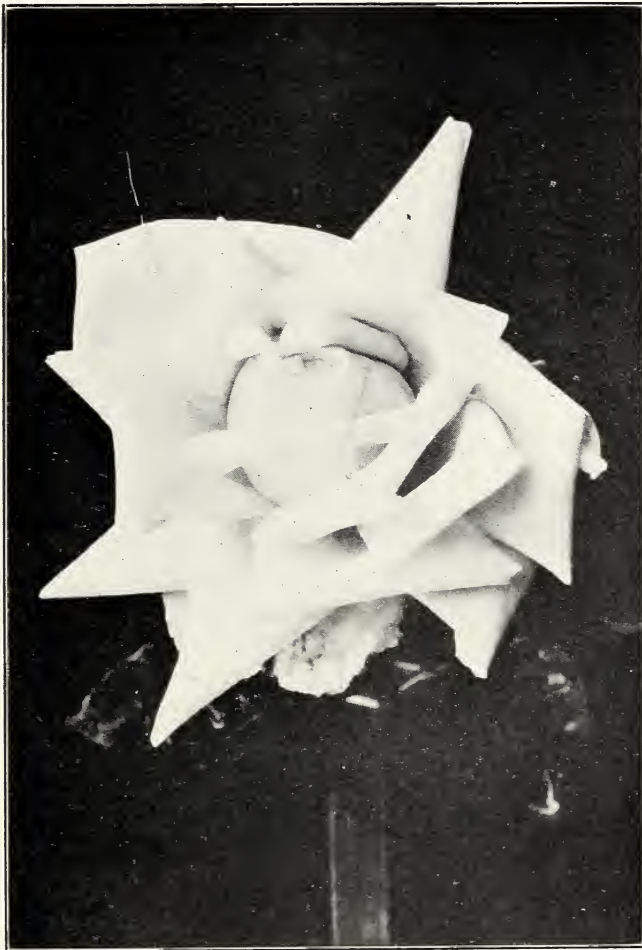
- California Pride**, H. T. Seedling of Belle Siebrecht X Gustave Gruenerwald, resembles much Los Angeles, but has better foliage than that famous rose.
- Charmer**, H. T. Color, silvery pink. Seedling of Pharisaeer X Mr. Joseph Hill, indeed a charmer in shape, color and grand stem.
- Calpurnea**, H. T. Seedling of Rosa Nutkana X General MacArthur X Lady Alice Stanley. A very useful garden rose.
- Cecilie**, seedling of George C. Waud X Richmond; a most excellent new red rose.
- Chemeketa**, Per. Seedling of The Lyon X Madame Abel Chatenay; not so much shrimp pink, but much larger and of excellent healthy constitution. The wood does not die back as with the Lyon rose. The bloom is perfection itself, of a rich pink color with yellow. A fine thing.



Chemawa, a most prolific bloomer, with long stems and free from mildew.

- Chemawa**, H. T. Seedling of Madame Leon Pain X Madame Segond Weber; a rose that will surely do good without much drudgery. The color is clear pink, robust growth, never out of bloom. The color is much clearer pink than Madame Caroline Testout.
- Cyriac**, H. T. Seedling of Ophelia X Mrs. Aaron Ward; a most delightful rose of large size and chrome yellow with pink edgings, fine stem and foliage.
- Dakota**, H. T. Seedling of Conrad F. Meyer with the Lyon rose and Rosa Ascicularis. Something entirely new as to grand foliage and healthy growth. The rose is perfect, but could be a better bloomer. This rose should be hardy enough in every state of the Union.
- Delphine**, H. T. Seedling of Belle Seibrecht X Richmond, royal pink, a superb rose.

- Dr. C. B. Naglemann, H. T.** Creamy white with pink reflexes. Seedling of Mme. Caroline Testout X Bessie Brown. A charming rose of extra healthy constitution. Lovely stems and free from diseases.
- El Mirador, H. T.** Seedling of William Shean X Ophelia; pink in color, very large flower.
- Enrico Carusso, H. T.** Seedling of Ophelia X Betty. Color, shell pink and of refined shape.



The new Rose Gem

- Gem, H. T.** Seedling of Dean Hole X Ophelia. Very similar to Dean Hole, except color which is straw yellow with pink reflexions and suffusion; fine.
- Hon. Judge William Caleb Loring, H. T.** Seedling of Mrs. Aaron Ward X The Lyon Rose. In color this grand new rose stands between the two parents, being a delightful creamy yellow with shrimp pink shadings. It keeps the foliage well, and is free from mildew. The growth is exceptionally good.

Modesty, H. T. Seedling of Maman Cochet X Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. A queen amongst queens. The shape is simply perfection, creamy white with pink.



Miss Mathilda Haas, a rose of unusual color and queenly beauty.

Mrs. Gardiner G. Hammond, Per. Seedling of Mr. Joseph Hill X Jeune Bicolor. This beautiful new rose is in color, very similar to Miss Lolita Armour, but the bud is long and tapered, most artistically shaped, and carried on long stems. Also the foliage is ideal and not subject to mildew. Being also a free bloomer, there are surely very few roses that can equal it, at least none in color.

Miss Mathilda Haas, H. Per. The color of this entrancingly beautiful new rose is vermillion red with shrimp pink suffusion, just as if faintly breathed on it. Its seed parent is the Lyon rose, pollenized with Pharisæer. To say it is a rose of unique shading is not

sufficient, because it is of the most sparkling brilliancy, and the plants are of healthy growth. The shape of the flower is ideal. A most happy result in recent rose production.



A vase of the Mrs. Harriett R. Foote rose.

Mrs. John F. Reddy, H. T. Seedling of Kaiserin Augusta Victoria X Mrs. Wakefield Christie-Miller. The color of this very large and perfectly double rose is a brilliant shell pink on the order of La France. Its foliage is exceptionally healthy, and never affected by any disease. A most steady rose in every respect.

Mrs. Harriette R. Foote, H. T. Color, creamy yellow with pink. Seedling of Franciska Krueger X Ophelia. Shows more Tea blood, but is vigorous, and the flower is of elegant form. An exceptional good autumn bloomer. In honor of a lady who made rose culture her life work with much skill and success far above the ordinary.

My Queen, H. T. Seedling of Golden Gate X British Queen; one of the most beautiful white roses ever produced with Niphetos like buds of good fragrance.



Mrs. Geo. R. Fearing, a rose of most aristocratic refinement.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, Per. Seedling of Madame Melanie Soupert X Beauty of Lyons. Named in honor of one of our most beloved American poets and his son, the Chief Justice Olive Wendell Holmes. This matchless new comer in the rose world is of much superior and brilliant color than the gorgeously beautiful Souvenir de Catherine Breslau and Beauty of Lyons. There is no trace of wood dying back. The foliage is of a glossy bronze green, very ornamental and free from diseases. It is an early and late bloomer, and hence should prove to become a rare ornament for the garden.

Olympic, H. R. Hybrid between the Lyon rose and Conrad Meyer, salmon yellow. A most majestic flower and a beautiful shade of color.

Oreole, H. T. Seedling of Gorgeous X Mr. Joseph Hill. A most beautiful rose, free from mildew and other diseases. One of the best in every respect.



Mr. A. E. Kundred, a rose that excells the great
Maman Cochet

Mrs. Geo. R. Fearing, Per. Seedling of Madame Eduard Herriott X Ophelia, of most exquisite salmon pink color, not seen in roses before. The shape of the flower is very pretty. Is bound to please anybody. Having Pernetiana blood in its veins it should prove hardy anywhere.

Oregon, H. T. Seedling of General MacArthur X Comte George de Rachechure; fine red rose of healthy growth, and strong fragrance.

Padre Junipero Serra, H. G. Seedling of Rosa Gigantea X Winnie Davis. A climbing rose of unusual size of flower, much similar in color to Los Angeles. Foliage is evergreen. Will not be hardy enough for the Eastern states.

Padre Lasuen, H. T. Color, carmine pink, a glorious color. Seedling of Marquis de Breuil X Rosa Nutkana. A rose of unusually large size, large wood and exceptionally large foliage. One of the most healthy roses in all stages of its development.



The matchless new rose, Pearl of the Pacific.

- Mr. A. E. Kundred, H. T.** Seedling of Maman Cochet X Madame Abel Chatenay, very similar to Maman Cochet, but with fine erect stems and refreshing fragrance. An acquisition of the highest merit.
- Philothea, H. T.** Seedling of Madame Caroline Testout X Mr. Joseph Hill, color, salmon pink, and of perfect form.
- Pittsburg, H. T.** Flesh pink with yellow base, Rosa Gigantea seedling X Frau Karl Druski X Mrs. John Laing; a rose of unusual size and beauty of perfection. The best bloom measured over seven inches over petals.

Pink Perfection, H. T. Color royal pink, seedling of Belle Siebrecht X Ophelia, grand.

Pokahontes, H. T. Seedling of Madame Melanie Soupert X Miss Alice Rothchild; very fine grower with grand large blooms of perfect shape; should surely please.



The charming new rose, Mrs. John F. Reddy.

Pearl of the Pacific, Per. Seedling of Souvenir de Catherine Berslau X Harry Kirk. The color is old gold with carmine shadings in bud state. The foliage of this rose is new, extremely bright bronzy green and glossy, and never a sign of mildew. This is one of my best productions.

Prolific, H. T. Seedling of Rosa Rubiginosa (Sweet Briar) X Madame Abel Chatenay. Indeed a most prolific bloomer, and flower similar to the pollen parent. Foliage somewhat fragrant.

Rev. Dr. Edmund M. Mills, Per. Seedling of the Lyon Rose X Ophelia. The color is yellow with pink suffusion, and of most perfect shape. Wood is not dying back. One of the best roses ever produced, named as a faint token of appreciation in honor of the grand old man, the



Rev. Dr. Edmund M. Mills, The Rose of Perfection

Rev. Dr. Edmund Mills, of Syracuse, N. Y., who probably did more than any other person known to me in this country for spreading of the rose fever amongst the amateur growers. He has to his credit the establishment of the most thrifty Rose Societies in several cities of New York state.

Rev. J. B. Wand, H. T. Seedling of Mary Countess of Ilchester X Laurent Carle. A grand new red garden rose of strong, healthy constitution.

Rosalia, H. T. Seedling between Edmond Rostant and Ophelia. Better than either parent, especially in perfect shape and lasting quality.

Rev. Thomas Stecher, H. T. Color, cream yellow with coppery pink shading. Seedling between Dean Hole and the Lyon rose. It is of the color so much admired and will surely become a favorite of first rate, as its constitution is also very healthy, the foliage being of a beautiful olive green and here free from mildew.

Santa Rita, H. Bour. Boursalt X Gloire de Dijon, a semi climber without thorn, otherwise similar to Gloire de Dijon; very fragrant.

Santa Barbara, H. T. Seedling of Clara Watson X Ophelia, much like Clara Watson, but better stem, more double and of a delicious fragrance.

Seraphine, H. T. Seedling of Kaiserin Augusta Victoria X Pharisaer. A most beautiful rose in every respect. It is silvery white with pink suffusions.

Trophine, H. T. Seedling of White Killarney X Kaiserin Augusta Victoria; another gem of most refined beauty and a healthy grower; white with salmon pink.

The following new varieties, equally as good as the ones just enumerated will be propagated as fast as possible and then offered to the public: Alessandro, Senora Moreno, Majella, Milpas, Cabrillo, Hermosissima, Rosa Mystica, California Beauty, My Pride, Myra and Rosa Gigantea hybrids of exceptional promise. They are all climbers with evergreen foliage. Besides them there are on trial Wichuriana seedlings, hybridized with Madame Herriott, Zepherine Drouhin, Rosa Moyesii, Rosa Macrophylla, the Lyon rose and with almost endless other combinations.

With such seedlings on hand, the next few years the best results are yet to come, judging from the exceptionally fine growth and healthy foliage of some of these species hybrids. In order to get also hardiness Conrad F. Meyer, a Rugosa hybrid, was used in many combinations. And to get high brilliant colors some of the many Lutea species were used.

It is my most cherished hope that this bargain sale will prove to be a successful one to get through it the necessary means for propagating at least the most promising varieties now on hand, and sufficiently tested out of having special merits. It can be surely said without any exaggeration whatever, that the rose loving public of the country could look forward every year to get again some new surprises. If something interesting, out of the ordinary, doing anywhere good without much trouble, the amateur rose friend is cordially advised to watch the progress of these new roses.

From the thousands of seedlings every year there are always new surprises, justifying the most lofty expectations.

The few accompanying illustrations are from pictures taken by myself, and not by a professional photographer. This fact is simply mentioned to give some idea of the actual beauty of the subjects taken. The sample garden in which there are 846 different varieties of roses from all parts of the world, the cream of European, Australian, and American producers, not to speak at all of the many wild species used for experiments. The Padre's Botanical Rose Garden is indeed a veritable rose paradise. And it may be said, such profusion almost the whole year round is only possible in Santa Barbara. The state of Oregon lays claim of having the finest roses in the country and it is a well known fact that the Oregon roses are indeed very great, but not greater than the roses of Santa Barbara.

Any Eastern visitor to Santa Barbara is heartily welcome to see the Padre's Botanical Gardens, and convince himself of the fact that the Queen of Flowers, the Rose, reigns here supreme. What is so beautifully said in the following poem about the rose, is supremely true of the rose of Santa Barbara:

Roses always roses are.
 What with roses can compare?
 Search the garden, seach the bower,
 Try the charms of every flower,
 Try them by their beautiful bloom,
 Try them by their sweet perfume.
 Morning's light it loveth best
 On the Rose's lap to rest;
 And the evening breezes tell
 The secret of their choice as well.
 Try them by whatever token,
 Still the same response is spoken:
 Nature crowns the rose's stem
 With her choicest diadem.

Such are the roses of Santa Barbara, and such are their charms. Speaking of Santa Barbara we have before our mind a setting of extraordinary beauty, enshrined by the brine of the majestic Pacific ocean, and the ever changing contours of the mountains, bathed in almost eternal sunshine.

And how could we imagine such loveliness of nature, such lavishness of beauty without roses? The hanging gardens of Semiramis of old Babylon were equally famous for their roses as the sumptuous gardens of the Pharaohs. But the many show places here are not a step behind their ancient great models in employing the rose as the culmination of garden adornment. No garden of rich and poor is here without its setting of roses.

In Santa Barbara are also found some of the most interesting rose plants on the American continent. Before the fire of the old Arlington Hotel, Santa Barbara could boast of the largest rose stock in the world, measuring at its base eight inches in diameter, and covering a wall space of over 200 feet. It was a Lamarque. A bush from *Rosa Gigantea*, native of Burma, India, stood for thirty-five years on Montecito street here. It was the largest specimen of this glorious wild species of roses, making shoots of 50 feet long in a single season. The plant attained indeed a gigantic size, truly a giant rose in every respect, and nowhere else equalled outside of its native habitat in India. As already stated extensive experiments are carried on just exactly with this species. A double flowering variety was produced by the writer, in color even superior to the famous Los Angeles, and also a giant in size of flower and growth. It is now named in honor of Padre Junipero Serra, the venerable founder of the Old Mission, and other Franciscan missions in California, and no plant is now better suited to tell the true story of Santa Barbara as a place of charm, of luxuriant growth as on the Ganges of India, and with the Zephir breezes of an enchanted Isle. When most of the states of the Middle West and East are shivering under the spell of Zero, Santa Barbara is decked with roses and other flowers.

More to say is surely useless. The few remarks about the congenial climate of Santa Barbara were simply added to give a tangible proof that healthy plants are growing here, the best assurance for the prospective buyer of new roses. And as it is in this instance for the special benefit of further rose development, it is sincerely hoped that my earnest efforts were not made in vain, taking off my hands the surplus roses of the best going market varieties in order to use all the available space for the propagation of the above named new seedling roses.



Caroline Testout at its best.

HOW TO PRUNE ROSES

To make the motto of the American Rose Society, "A Rose for Every Home, a Bush for Every Garden," really effective, I cannot escape the lure to say something more at length about pruning the roses for the benefit of the *Amateur Rose Grower*, as it is to he, whom I want to assist in getting not only reliable varieties of roses, but also reliable, well grown plants, sure to give satisfaction if planted rightly and pruned rightly. With proper care success is sure.

A few good hints on pruning were already given at the beginning of this book with the general advices on cultivation. Read everything carefully, because it is written for the explicit purpose to benefit you.

Further information on the subject can be found in any good book on *Rose Culture*. The best of them probably is, "Roses, Their History, Development and Cultivation," by Rev. Joseph H. Pemberton, Past President of the National Rose Society of England. Another practical little book, especially for the beginner, is, "How to Grow Roses," by Robert Pyle, President of the American Rose Society. I know of no more concise, and yet charmingly written book than just this. It contains the exact information on every subject of Rose growing in a few words. If your book store does not have these two valuable books in stock it will be a pleasure for me to secure them for you at the market price.

Some very good advice is also to join the American Rose Society, address, 606 Finance Building, Philadelphia, Pa. The literature, es-

pecially the Rose Annual, issued every year by the Society, alone is worth it to join it. Rose culture is one of the best means for the beautifying of our homes, as well as for the social uplift.

In its handbook on pruning Roses, the National Rose Society of England gives the advice following:

"Pruning is the art of improving the productive power and the appearance of the plant.

"All Roses the first time after planting should be pruned severely, that is to say, they should be cut down to within 3 or 4 inches of the ground. Even in the case of strong growing climbing varieties, only the strongest shoot should be left more than one foot in length.

"Roses planted in the autumn should be pruned the following spring, and if planted in spring should be pruned at the time of planting.

GENERAL RULES

1. All dead and unripe shoots must be cut clear away to the base whence they started, and no stumps left standing.

2. In shortening the shoots always cut to an "eye" pointing away from the center of the plant in order to keep it open and permit circulation of air.

CLIMBING ROSES

Cut the older shoots away entirely each year, directly after the plants have flowered in the summer, and tie in lightly the younger shoots to take their place. If this is not done the plant will get too unruly within three years time. Any shortening of the remaining shoots should be done the following spring when the plant will be arranged for the season's blooming.

SOME PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS

For size and quality, that is for what we call exhibition flowers, prune close; that is, leave only three to seven eyes, according to the habit of growth, upon the strong shoots and laterals, cutting out altogether all weak, unripe, and old wood, leaving only the strong, thrifty, ripened shoots of the previous season's growth.

For quantity, that is for garden decoration, etc., following the same course as to weak, unripe and old wood, but cut back the strong, thrifty shoots severely, say 8 or 12 or more eyes, according to the habit of growth.

Roses of weak growth require more severe pruning than those that are vigorous and thrifty.

In-growing shoots must be cut out to prevent crossing each other, in other words plant must be well thinned out.

Shoots browned by frost should be pruned below the mark, showing frost bites, even if it reduces the branch below the average height; the pruner must keep on reducing until he comes to firm, white pith, as only that is of any use.

In pruning, make the cut clean, and as nearly horizontal as possible. To accomplish this, use the best pair of pruning shears. And again, always cut to an outside eye, that is the one to which the cut is made, should point outward, in order that the shoot which pushes from it may go out and not towards the center; this tends to keep the bush open. And further, always keep in view the shape and symmetry of your plant as it will be, for that is also formed in pruning. This is especially possible with the more thrifty growing plants.

TIME TO PRUNE

The time to prune depends largely on the climate of the location. We like to thin out the plants as above suggested towards the end of

October and November. In January or February give a thorough and systematic pruning. This applies to the west of the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Mountains. East of the mountains and in colder climates defer until March and even April, according to the season and your locality. Never try to winter unripe wood. Cut this away before you prepare your plants for winter protection.

Following these rules you should have good success with your roses.

Another good advice may yet be, that it is useless to pinch off old flowers. In order to get a good second crop of flowers, rather cut back to the first good eye right below the flower.



A vase of Frau Druski Roses.

SOMETHING ON ROSE SHOWS AND EXHIBITION ROSES

If the knowledge of correct pruning is the first essential after the rose bushes are planted for the successful rose growing, it is the "Rose Show" which holds out to us not only the best chance to see, but also to begin to appreciate a good rose. For this reason I will add yet a few words on Exhibition Roses and how to grow them.

In the first place I say that the development of Rose Shows, and particularly of the decorative classes and classes for garden roses, has done an enormous amount for the development of the garden. Wherever, therefore, there are only a few rose growers in a city or town, they should see to it to hold their annual Rose Show, because it is only by comparing his own productions with those of others, including, if he be an amateur, the flowers he has staged with those put up in similar classes by nurserymen and professionals, that the exhibitor learns

the perfection to which a rose may be brought, and how far his own blooms fall short of the ideals. A distinction between the professional and amateur should not be made. Both alike should be permitted to compete for the same prize in the same class.

It remains to be the fact that what we see at the spring exhibition gives the strongest stimulus to amateurs to try at least to accomplish what others were able to accomplish. The eager amateur rose lover soon learns that his plants should, in the first place, be free from weakness and disease, especially if he takes notice to the faultless, luciously green foliage and the blooms looking like moulded wax, doubting almost if they are real or not, standing there in bewilderment. The strong truth the amateur here learns, that it is not as a rule in the exhibitor's garden that the rose bushes are white with mildew or red from rust, or turned into fodder plants for the delectation of all the sawflies, grubs and young catterpillars in the neighborhood. The amateur begins to understand that a loving care was in back of the cultivation, seeing to every detail, and not leaving everything to a hired gardener.

And perhaps it is not only what we see, but also what we hear at Rose Shows, which will fill us with the right Rose Fever. The attending of a Rose Show gives us the chance to exchange ideas about growing,—to hear what others have to say, how they try to overcome their obstacles. It is well known that the enthusiastic exhibitor becomes talkative at the time of the show, and unbosoms his wisdom. He is approachable, an affable, a communicative being, anxious even to find someone on whom he can unload what he knows in particular culture and what brought him his many prizes from year to year. He is warmed up and welcomes everybody as his friend if he finds the inquirer earnest about it to learn from him. There is no jealousy with the genuine rose exhibitor.

And after all, the real object of Rose Shows ought to be the improvement of our gardens. And they have actually accomplished a great deal in that direction. Portland, Oregon, for instance, would never have seen the great transformation of many a private rose garden without the annual grand Rose Festival for a whole week, and the many marvelous rose hedges of Madame Caroline Testout along the principal streets and avenues. In this respect rose shows are not only of a social benefit for any city, but far more for its improvement in the right direction, and that is to have good gardens.

It is also at the rose show that most of us first see New Roses, but even more important is the annual test to which our established favorites are subjected by experienced judges. We have learned something more, probably where we failed this time in capturing the prize, believing ourselves to be too sure to have a stronger competitor, and consequently a more efficient grower. A person may grow roses for a life time, he will remain to be a nonentity in the official rose world, if he does not exhibit. But let him exhibit only once and win a prize, he becomes a rosearian who has something to say, because he had something to show for the example of others. He has helped to make rose culture more popular in his community.

But now, what is an **Exhibition Rose**, and how to raise it? There is in reality, no arbitrary standard to govern the selection of exhibition of show varieties and blooms. It is a matter for the judgment and taste of each exhibitor what varieties he shall or shall not exhibit, so long as he conforms to the rules and classifications under which his exhibit is entered. There are, however, certain generally accepted qualities which every exhibition rose should possess and many definitions appear in the numerous books published on this subject. One is: "The highest type of bloom is one which has form, size, brightness, substance and

good foliage, and which is, at the time of judging, in the most perfect phase of its possible beauty."

For my part I should like to see a definitely set up standard of perfection, telling exactly what constitutes form, size, brightness, substance and good foliage. There is still not an exact understanding about the required petalage of a rose, when it is classified a single rose, and when a double one. I would say, a rose that has less petals than fifteen belongs to the single ones; and a rose having from fifteen to twenty-five petals is a semi-double one, and what is from twenty-five to forty-five petals constitutes a double rose.

The Rev. Joseph H. Pemberton in quoting the foregoing definition asks his readers to notice the words, "its possible beauty," that is - the possible beauty of a particular variety and individual bloom through perfect skill of cultivation. To this stage of perfection it is possible to bring this particular variety, and not further.

Another definition is "Varieties that bear perfectly formed flowers of excellent quality, but not necessarily quantity. Some sorts, however, are good alike for garden decoration and exhibition purposes."

As all roads were said to lead to Rome, so in almost every subject pertaining to roses, we are led to the writings of the oft quoted and greatest of amateur rosarians—Dean Hole.

His definition of an exhibition rose is as follows:

First: Beauty of form—petals abundant and of good substance, regularly and gracefully disposed within a circular symmetrical outline.

Second. Beauty of color—brilliancy, purity, endurance and,

Third. That the rose, having both these qualities, must be exhibited in the most perfect phase of its beauty and in the fullest development to which skill and care can bring it.

What language can with more simplicity, conciseness and directness describe and paint before our mental vision the beauty, symmetry and loveliness of a perfect exhibition rose, such as many of us have seen already and enjoyed. Surely, to raise roses to such a perfection is a lure.

As to the growing or raising of exhibition roses it may be said in simple words that the culture of plants intended to produce exhibition flowers differs only in degree from that of roses which are cultivated simply for the adornment of the garden. To begin at the beginning, the exhibitor must look to every detail of cultivation, to give the exact amount of plant nourishment, or fertilizer, to bring out the perfection of foliage, stem, shape and size of flower, and clearness of color. Some suitable chemicals will help to enhance the luster of the petals. The pruning perhaps must be somewhat severer, that is probably only three or four good promising eyes are left stand on a healthy young shoot, instead of six or more for a lavish garden decoration. To raise roses for exhibition means lesser blooms, but more perfect and larger ones. For my part I rather prefer to see a variety at its best, producing only a few blooms worthy for the grandest show, than to let the plant blister away with an abundance of undersized and mediocre blooms. To get size, disbudding is necessary, that is only the middle bud on a branch or stem is left to come to bloom; the others are pinched off as soon as they appear.

These are about the most essential things in the culture of exhibition roses. For further details the exhibitor will learn for himself what is best according to his favorite varieties, climate in which he lives and soil of his garden. Reading up on such subjects will soon help him to overcome difficulties. The joy of raising exhibition roses is surely great. It is the climax of rose culture, the full appreciation of the "Queen of Flowers."

There is hardly any reason to be alarmed that the cutting of roses for exhibition from our gardens is too much on the expense of garden decoration. As a rule the few roses cut out encourage the bush to new vigor that the tax on the beauty of the garden is soon renewed, but with the exhibition you are richer of valuable new experience.

The same Rev. Joseph H. Pemberton, writes so delightfully on Rose Shows that I will quote yet a few of his words for the benefit of the kind reader: "No matter how intense our love for the rose may be, so intense that it cannot be increased, nevertheless, a visit to a rose show will educate our mind to the better appreciation of a good rose—and he says some rose lovers lack that appreciation—and introduce to our notice those many new varieties of whose existence we should not otherwise have known." And "rose exhibitions enable the general rose loving public to see what a state of perfection the rose can be brought by cultured skill." And again in the same book: "There is a fascination in growing roses for exhibition that cannot be described in words; it is a delightful hobby. Moreover it is a fallacy to imagine that where roses are grown primarily for exhibition, the general effect of the rose garden is sacrificed, because as a rule, you will find those who have cultivated roses for exhibition have the best rose gardens." Therefore, follow in line and strive that your roses will be specimen blooms for the rose show, and you will never regret the extra care you have given your roses.

Orders are checked as they are received. As the stock of some varieties is limited place your order at once.



A Suburban Portland Rose Garden of small dimensions and possible with small means

PLANT A ROSE GARDEN

I cannot close my booklet, or catalog and Rose Guide, if you like to call it so, without yet indulging in a few remarks about the rose garden. What is the use to encourage the buying of roses, the pointing out to grow them to perfection, to give hints on correct pruning, and hold out the lure of exhibitions at rose shows, without also giving some ideas about the rose garden proper, the very place wherein the roses are to be grown.

Plant a rose garden. Plant it now. Do not delay it for another season. Do not think that I give this advice merely in the hope to be favored with a big order for roses. Oh, no. Because it is my conviction that a rose garden is one of the best assets for a home and for the whole community you live in, I am advising to plant roses. If you do it right, you will never regret for having done it.

Garden making is the most essential feature in home making. There are few things so near and dear to man than "Home." But what is home without a garden? To beautify the home and make it more livable, has been the inherent ambition of man from times immemorial. A garden adds not only to the beauty of the home, but also to its value. And nothing in beautifying our gardens will help so much than the careful planting of roses. Time and money spent for a few rose plants every year is always a sound investment, bringing not only joy, but also additional valuation to your home.

But not only will a rose garden shine up your home and bring it on a higher standard. By its appeal to the sense of the beautiful, the rose garden also helps to divert the mind from the grosser things of life, helping to uplift humanity, thereby placing the art of judicious gardening on a level of economic necessity and not of mere luxury.

In our days, where we hear so much about perversion of our younger generation, there is probably nothing better for a healthy diversion of mind and body than the enjoyment of planting of roses. If the eyes of the children are trained to feast on the beauties of the Queen of Flowers, and their intelligence turned to horticulure as standing supreme of human pursuits, they will naturally turn away from anything unlawful and harmful to them, in many instances leading them too early away from their home. Early impressions, stamped on their mind by the beauty of their home garden, will carry them over into useful man and womanhood. Make the home as attractive as possible for your children.

And how do we long for the rose when life's path is on the decline? What a pleasure when the rose sways with welcoming courtesy at the portals of our home, flecking the path of the pergola with slender shadows, and sweetening the air with delicate fragrance. It is then when we begin to study the rose more lovingly, and enter into a tender companionship with it, giving us then the full measure of enjoyment from its gracious beauty. Life becomes richer and fairer for the stimulus which the rose gives it. We may part from the world's illusions with a sigh,—our roses will help us to forget the past. With riper, fuller and deeper understanding we are looking forward, in spite of the fact that the grave has come nearer, for we see the future through an arch of roses. Their swinging clusters of pink and gold sway against the blue of sunkissed sky, and seem to beckon us on to the gardens of eternity, to the source of all beauty and of all good.

No better advice then could I give than to plant a rose garden as large as your means and your grounds available will permit. While it will sweeten your daily toil and enhance the joy of living, it will give your home and its surroundings that magic touch which makes celestial already your earthly habitation. It will not only be enjoyed and admired by you and your family,—neighbors and passers by will derive

equal benefit from it. You will create enthusiasm that is infectious, being surely communicated to some deeper thinking person. You have benefited your community.

You will leave footprints in the sands of time, for as the result of emulating your example, your neighborhood, street and city will be the better for your having lived there. Therefore, plant liberally of roses. Do not give all the space of garden borders to coarse shrubs. Do not give it all to herbaceous plants, beautiful as some of them are, but plant roses first, and let everything else form a shelter and frame for your roses, so to say stand sentinels to the "Queen of Flowers."

I have no desire to dictate to anyone how he should plant his garden. A man's garden should be a place which should conform to his own ideals, not to those of somebody else. If the space will only permit of one bed and a few borders, the scheme is at any rate simple, and does not need an elaborate planning. If means and space are available to group some beds into a collective design, the task will become more difficult, and your planting rises to the dignity of a real "Rose Garden". Your scheme for decoration will benefit by the variability of the flowers in their various forms from the smallest to the largest, from the corymbiferous inflorescence with multicolored panicles, and finally, by the blending of the shades. In the arrangement there is, perhaps, a series of short pergolas, clad with the brightest colored climbing roses, near the center, or some arches. There are pillars or standard roses in the regular beds. In the shrubbery, forming a frame around the whole conception, there are poles up which some extra strong specimens of *Wichurianas*, or species, clamber. There are beds and groups of beds, arranged again so to blend together as a harmonious whole. Along the walks there are standards interplanted with dwarfs and climbers to hide the stems and break monotony.

Hence, the ornamentation of a rose garden, consists in turning the rose to account in every conceivable manner, to give harbourage to roses of varied forms. All must be represented: the standard, the dwarf, the climber, the pegged-down rose, the arch and arbour rose, the pillar and pergola. And a belt of shade giving and wind protecting shrubs or trees, preferably conifers, will make up the best frame to bring out the more the superiority of the rose as the "Queen of Flowers."

Do not get discouraged if success at your first attempt is not at once on your heels. A good plan for beginners is always to leave the selection of varieties to an experienced friend or neighbor, or to the party furnishing the plants. There are natural conditions which make for success with roses, and others which make for failure. If there is any doubt to be solved, any advice to be given, what to buy and how to arrange the planting to the best advantage and satisfaction, it will be a genuine pleasure to help along as much as possible, because your problem is also my problem, that is to see the roses bloom to perfection in all the land. A good description of the plot, its size, its exposure, level or slope, etc., is necessary in such instances to enable a person to give the right advice. Having personally seen the most and best rose gardens in the old and new world, it ought to be within my reach to give some useful ideas on the interesting subject of planning a new rose garden.

Probably on another occasion something more definite can be said about the landscape feature of a rose garden. There are indeed few things which interest me more as welcoming a chance to do my mite in the planning of a rose garden, ideal for its collection and design.

But make a start, no matter how small. Plant roses, you who love them, plant them in all races, the single and double, in bush and standard, in bed and border, in bush and climber, but above all do everything needful to prepare the site for them and the soil which will produce roses to perfection for the sweetest joy in your life.



The Rose Garden in the front yard of a city residence. A good suggestion for similar effects.

Short History of the Rose

Without doubt the rose is the most beautiful flower, and at the same time amongst the easiest to raise to perfection. Admiration for the rose by the human race dates back to the earliest period of the world's history. Every civilized nation ever known paid homage to it, having remained the favorite of all cultivated plants, and she is still holding undisputed sway as "Queen of the Flowers."

I can hardly resist the temptation to say something more at length, snatching eagerly this opportunity for a mutual intercourse in the loving occupation of rose culture, stimulating the general interest, and putting before your mind the wonderful work in the upbuilding of our country that can be accomplished through judicious rose culture.

Here on the Pacific Coast we admire the grandeur of the mighty mountains, the snow clad peak of a Mount Shasta rearing into the sky at a height of over 14,000 feet. We stand in solemn awe before the monarchs of the great forests, but our heart expands in joy and gladness when we ramble among our roses. And we meet here this fairest daughter of nature, in some parts of the country in the states of Oregon and Washington, on every roadside in her wild state as the wild Indian Aborigines of tribes and species. We find her in the high culture of aristocracy in the well cared for gardens of the rich and in the modest back yard of the poor. Who would not love roses? Poets have lavished their fairest imaginations in praise of the "Queen of Flowers." The home-coming heroes from the battlefield of honor, for hearth and home,

are bedecked with roses as the noblest tribute to their valor. Roses are showered on the young bride, rejoicing in her joy, and wishing that her task in life may be as sweet as roses.

Writing the history of the rose is writing the history of humanity in all its trials and triumphs. It stood at the cradle of humanity, and it will stand at its grave. Botanically speaking, the Genus *Rosa* belongs to the common family Rosaceae to which the most useful domesticated plants belong, as most of our fruit trees, the apples, pears, plums, peaches, strawberries, raspberries, etc. It is generally admitted by the best botanists of the world that Central Asia is the place where the roses had their origin, in fact Asia stands yet today in the front rank of possessing the most rose species as recent discoveries of E. H. Wilson, Hemsley and Wichura have proved. Also discoveries in Geology and Archaeology are corroborating this theory. Excavations in deep lying strata brought to light remnants of fossil rose bushes from the Micaean and Ologocaeon strata, proving that roses already existed in the Tertiary period of the globe's existence. The high plateau of Middle Asia seems to be the originating center from where, in the course of the ages, the roses made their mark almost all over the whole globe, fitting and acclimatizing themselves to every climate as man himself. For a time it was believed that the rose is only found in the temperate zones of the earth, but botanical researches have proved that it is found as far north as the Hudson Bay and Alaska, and down in Death Valley and the Mojave Desert of Southern California, in the mountains of Sinaloa and Sonora of Mexico, just according to their particular habits. Similar diversity of natural habitat we find in Asia. *Rosa Acicularis* and *Rosa Baicalensis* we find as far north as Siberia and *Rosa Gigantea* in tropical India. *Rosa Dasypoda*, *Rosa Yainacensis*, found mostly in a temperate zone, such as Oregon, *Rosa Mojavensis*, *Rosa Parish*, *Rosa Stellata* have found their way into the tropical zones of our western hemisphere. Still more interesting it is to find that the species nearest to each other always show a resemblance and relationship of common origination. It is fully certain that the rose found her way over the Bering Strait from Asia into Alaska, and from there down the continent as far as the arid sections of Mexico. *Rosa Baicalensis*, found in Siberia, shows close relation to *Rosa Acicularis*, found in Alaska.

Rosa Berberifolia, or *Persica*, may be looked at as *Rosa Prima*. It differs from all other roses by its simple, sessile leaves and abortive stipules. It ranges from Persia eastward to the Altai mountains and the Hungarian Desert, reaching an altitude of 5,000 feet. The flower petals are lemon yellow with a red-brown spot near the base. The fruit is globose and hispid.

Rosa Maracantha, Bunge, original habitat Turkestan, forms a link between the single-leaved *Rosa Berberifolia* and the foliate successive species. *Rosa Gymnocarpa* Nuttall, of California and Oregon, belongs also to the group of roses whose generative organs are yet imperfect and consequently are not found in great abundance. It is scarce.

From the Tertiary period of the globe's existence the development of a more speedy propagation through flower-pistiles and stamens as generative organs may be traced. The development meant not only the origination of the different species, but also at the same time a greater perfection of the flowers in general. Winds and insects helped to carry the pollen from one species to another, producing a mixture and a multiplication of species to an almost endless number. To give only one example how 100 years can almost entirely obliterate the original character of a plant species, we have ample occasion to notice it in the Oregon Sweet Briar. Originally brought to Fort Vancouver, now in the state of Washington, as seed from Scotland, by vessels of the Hudson Bay Company, about 1824, it established itself all over the states of Oregon

and Washington in four natural hybrids, retaining the sweet scent of the young foliage, but otherwise entirely different from the original *Rosa Eglanteria* of Scotland. One of these Oregon sub-species has a much stronger growth, a strong climbing tendency, and is almost thornless, whereas the original species is very prickly.

Following the traces of history we find, step by step, how man began to discern the rose and cultivate it for his pleasure and use. The most of the ancient people of Asia knew about it with few exceptions, as for instance the Assyrians and Ebraeans who began to learn of it through the influence of Greek civilization. In Egypt, some botanists state that the rose only came to be known there after the conquest of Alexandria, and claim that little was known about it in the time of the Pharaohs, although the French Archaeologist M. Flinders Petrie and the German Archaeologist, Dr. Schweinfurt, found remnants of rose bushes in the Egyptian monuments of the dead in the neighborhood of Fayuin, believed to be the same as *Rosa Sancta*, Rich. fil. The same rose found in Tigris and Abyssinia in the years 1639 to 1673 according to Lefebvre, and again found by Dillone in the middle part of the last century. At the time when Egypt was a Roman province, the rose enjoyed such high culture as is bestowed on it today. It is said that the Egyptians grew then a variety somewhat allied to old crimson China, and were sending blooms in November to various centers of civilization. To win the favor of Domitian, the Roman Emperor, they sent to him roses at his birthday in November, but to the Romans, remarks the Rev. Joseph Pemberton, it was sending coals to Newcastle, for they had in Rome roses in abundance at that time of the year. The Romans themselves grew roses on a commercial scale to fill the demand for roses at the various sumptuous fetes of the Patricians. From Seneca and other Roman historians we learn that in the year 4 B.C. it was known to them that rose plants responded to heat, so they produced them in winter in hothouses, heated with steam pipes, just as we do today. The serene philosopher, Seneca, the educator of the ill famed Nero, saw a violation of the laws of nature in the use of a greenhouse for the production of roses, and considered it as one of the wanton Roman profligations, but his warnings remained unheard; the Romans went on in the improvement of rose growing.

At the incident of the Egyptians trying to astonish the Romans with roses grown in winter, Martial, the most favored Satirist at that time, tells Domitian: "The ambitious inhabitants of the land watered by the Nile have sent thee, O Ceasar, the roses of winter, as a present valuable for its novelty. But the boatman of Memphis will laugh at the gardens of Pharaoh as soon as he has taken a step in thy capital city—Wherever he wanders or casts his eyes, every street is brilliant with garlands of roses. And thou, O Nile, must now yield to the fogs of Rome. In all the streets we inhale the perfume of spring, and see sparkling the fresh garlands of flowers: send us wheat, Egyptians, and we will send you roses."

ROSES OF THE OLD ORIENT

The knowledge of the rose in the old Orient was wrapped in myths and legends. The holy books of the Persians relate that the rose was created without thorns, and only after the appearance of the Evil Spirit they became thorny. Avesta, in whose writings we find the first narrative about the ancient natives, speaks for the first time about two distinct species of roses, the Rose of the Magi, and the Rose of the Chaldaeans.

The Rose of the Magi (*Rosa Gallica*, L.) known about the year 1200 before Christ, is the rose of the Fire Adorers according to the learned Arabian writer, Ibn-el-Awan. And according to Avesta, it was entrusted

to the care of an angel. To the Greeks it was later known as the Rose of Mount Pangei, half double and of good fragrance. Theophrastus, born 370 B., C., Greek philosopher and successor of Aristotle as head of the lyceum, gave the first botanical description of the rose in his two books "Researches about Plants", telling us that the inhabitants of Phillipi gathered it on Mount Pangai and planted it in their gardens. In consequence of the care and culture spent on it the flower developed into larger size and became more double. It is the first step in the proper selection of the unlike and the best for perpetuation by careful culture and propagation.

To the Romans *Rosa Gallica* was later on known as the Rose of Milet, described in the year 70 after Christ by Pliny. It was introduced into Ionia by the Greeks when they founded that colony, and was much cultivated in the capital city of Milet, hence the name. The color was a vivid red, and it had, according to Pliny, only 12 flower petals.

Rosa Gallica and its close allied species, *Rosa Damascena*, came to be the parents of the Hybrid Perpetual roses of our time.

The other rose known to the Chaldeans since the twelfth century before Christ, is *Rosa Canina*, L. It is Nostran, mentioned in the *Bundeheshth* by the Arabs, called Naarin. To the Greeks it was known as *Cynorrhodon*. Pliny, mentioning ten different varieties as cultivated in ancient Rome, but no doubt they were all forms of *Rosa Gallica*, *Rosa Provincialis* and *Rosa Centifolia*, does not admit *Rosa Canina* to be a rose, but calls it *Cynosbatos*, known today yet as Dog rose.

The Greeks who came from Asia Minor took with them cultivated roses as Herodotus relates to us. King Midas, conducting an emigration from Phrygia took with him his favorite roses, *Rosa Gallica* and *Rosa Damascena*. After the conquest of Hellas he laid out his great gardens. Herodotus (450 B.C.) says that some of them had sixty petals and a most delightful fragrance, but Theophrastus, who gave *Rosa Centifolia* the name after the number of petals, surely wants to make it plain enough that some of the roses had as many as a hundred petals.

Although exact accounts fail of what roses Homer, Sappho and Anacreon sing as the Rose of Phillipi, Cerene and Pheasalis we may well assume that it was either *Rosa Gallica* or *Rosa Damascena*. It was Sappho who gave the rose the name which it bears unto today, *Rhodon*, which word the Romans translated into *Rosa*, having gone over into the languages of every civilized nation. Prolific as the Greek literature was, there is not a poet and writer of ancient Greece from the sixth century B.C. on, who has not had something to say about the rose, the sure proof in what high estimation the rose was lovingly cultivated. The august title "Queen of Flowers" was bestowed upon it by Sappho in one of her poems, about 600 B. C. with the beautiful stanza:

"Would Jove appoint some flower to reign
In matchless beauty on the plain,
The rose, mankind will all agree,
The rose, the Queen of Flowers should be.
The pride of plants, the grace of bowers;
The blush of meads, the eyes of flowers;
Its beauties charm the gods above;
Its fragrance is the breath of love;
Its foliage wantons in the air,
Luxuriant, like the flowing hair;
It shines in blooming splendor gay,
While zephirs on its bosom play."

It was the Greeks of old who began to use the rose for decorating

graves and in religious ceremonies. Simmias of Thebes around 450 B.C. tells us that roses were planted over the grave of Sophocles the philosopher. The Greek poets, so prolific in their imaginations, were masters in using the rose more frequently than any other plant in painting their fanciful word pictures. To Homer, writing his Iliad about 950 B.C. the rising sun is to him the Rothodactylos Heos, picturing Aurora with rosy fingers and perfuming the air with roses. And on account of the harmonious blending of its colors into each other, as the shades of the diminishing night blend into the glow of the rising sun, the rose was consecrated to the goddess Aurora, and in their mythology it was also dedicated to the gods of Olympos a long time before Homer.

The Romans learned to know about roses after the conquest of Greece, although they might have learned of it through the Egyptians, as Egypt became a Roman province before Greece. Soon after, Cicero, who studied in Athens, gave an account to Varro, speaking about their culture as he saw it practiced by the Greeks. Horace and Virgil were singing the praises of the Rose of Paestum, which is *Rosa Damascena*, Mil. Virgil celebrated it because of its blooming twice in a season. It was already introduced into Italy, the old Latium, by the Phoenicians. It is also the Rose of Thrace by Pliny, refound in the frescoes of Pompeii. As already stated Pliny mentions ten different varieties known in his time, and the most celebrated. Some may have been only sub-varieties of *Rosa Gallica*, *Damascena* and *Provincialis*, but it is sure that also *Rosa Sempervirens*, *Rosa Moschata*, *Rosa Myriacantha* and *Rosa Alba* were known to him. *Rosa Alba* was to the Romans the Rose of Campania, described in the year 70 after Christ. We recognize it very easily by the exhaustive description of Pliny,—its light green and blue foliage. Among the Romans it enjoyed the highest esteem on account of its delicious perfume, indicating a probable cross between *Rosa Englanteria* and the Rose of Paestum (*Rosa Damascena*.)

The many-thorned rose (*Rosa Myriacantha* D. C.) was described in the year 79 of our era, and was formerly very much disseminated through Southern France and Northern Italy. To the Romans it became known in the Punian wars against Hannibal, and had probably its original habitat in northern Africa. It belongs to the *Pimpinallifolia* class, de Candoll.

The Musk rose (*Rosa Moschata*) found also its first description in the same year of 70 after Christ. "Its branches resemble the Mallow and its foliage is like the olive", writes Pliny. As this description fits no other rose, we may well assume that the Musk rose is meant, although it is doubted by such well posted authorities as the eminent French botanist Delechamps. The Musk rose is one of the old-fashioned flowers which greatly contributed to the charm and beauty of English gardens in former days, in the fore- and middle part of the last century, says Miss Ellen Willmott in her most excellent work "Genus Rosa". And, indeed, a spray of *moschatta* is most beautiful. The rose takes its name from the perfume of the flower, a musk-like scent, noticeable in a moist atmosphere. It is said that it is one of the species from which attar of roses is obtained. It is also the parent of several of our finest hybrids. The original Noisette is supposed to be the result of an accidental cross-fertilization between *Rosa Indica* and *Moschatta*. Some of our greatest pedigree roses are the happy outcome of *Moschatta* influence in the Noisette roses, as for instance the grand old Marechal Niel, well known to all true rose lovers, and probably still the greatest yellow rose in existence. *Reve d'Or*, *Aime Vibert*, *William Allen Richardson*, and a long row of similar good ones are still in cultivation, and considered as some of our best climbing roses. No doubt the aristocratic Romans were steadily impressed by the charms of this great rose species. They knew it was beautiful.

The next so much in favor with the old Romans was the Coronella Rose, (*Rosa Sempervirens*,) the last one in this early description of the year 70. Pliny mentions it only very briefly, saying that it blooms very late. As this species is indigenous to Italy, it is natural that it became so popular, and got its name from its frequent use in making crowns from its slender sprays at gay festivities, and also at religious processions, according to Fraas in his "*Sinopsis Plantarum Florae Classicae*" P. 74, 1870. It is also mentioned by Hippocrates, Theophrastos and Dioscorites, the Greek physician and contemporary of Emperor Nero, besides Pliny. C. Bauhin published it under the name of *Rosa Moschatta Sempervirens*, in 1623, on account of its similarity to *Rosa Moschatta*, and the persistency of its foliage. Some of the esteemed garden varieties in the last century originated from this species. The best known of them was *Felicite et Perpetue*, named in honor of the two virgin martyrs of Roman times, Saint Felicitas and Perpetua. It is surely a rose of great beauty and luxuriance and at the same time of vigorous constitution.

Although this rose got its name *Coronella* in the middle ages, the custom of using roses for garlands and crowns was lavishly practiced by the Romans and the Greeks. Horace (65 B.C.), in his poem to Quintus Dellius asks of him: "Bring garlands of roses," and in his invitation to Mecaenas he writes, "With roses fair, to deck your hair." Being himself a lover of luxury, he had himself always supplied with roses. Describing the wanton use of roses in their ill-famed debaucheries, Suetonius gives a graphic description of the festival given by Nero in the Gulf of Baiae, the expense for roses alone for this event he says was more than four million sesterces, or about \$100,000. Also Lucretius, another contemporary of Nero, tells that roses were used at the festival of Cybelle in the greatest profusion.

THE ROSES OF THE MIDDLE AGES

Though the knowledge and culture of the rose among the ancient nations of the world, especially amongst the Greeks and Romans, had reached already such a high grade of perfection, the "Queen of Flowers" fell for centuries almost into oblivion, largely caused by the invasions of the Barbarians. For this reason we hear little of it in the first part of the Middle Ages, that it almost seems lost for a time. Poets and scientists are silent about it in war stricken Europe. Only here and there meagre mention of it is made, cropping out in the works of the Early Fathers of the Church, as for instance St. Gregory of Tours, the uncle of Saint Patrick, the Apostle of Ireland. He tells us that the Queen of the Westgoths,—the wife of Childebert, cultivated roses in her gardens at St. Germain, near the present city of Paris in France, supposed to have been varieties of *Rosa Centifolia*. And the two great Benedictines, Paulin and Alcuin, not only masters in theology and other sciences, but also in rose culture of which they learned to know through the Roman classics, tell us that Charlemagne ordered his courtiers to cultivate roses, and as we may assume also of the *Rosa Centifolia*, *Rosa Gallica*, *Rosa Damascena* type, from many parts of France and Italy, Aix la Chapelle, the present city of Achen, Germany, where he held court, being so near to St. Germain, the residence of Childebert's successors.

Four years after the death of Charlemagne, in the year 818, his son Louis the Gentle, planted a rose, yet known and in existence as the 1,000 year old rose-stock, in memory of a vow he made, at Hildesheim in Germany, which was for a time his residence. It is *Rosa Caninna* L. Shortly after a chapel was built in the immediate neighborhood of the rose-stock, which had made a remarkable growth in the time of Louis, and later on, the chapel developed into the Cathedral of Hildesheim,

one of the oldest church monuments in Germany. The rose-stock came to stand close to the walls on the transept, making shoots towards the choir or sanctuary, and is today in existence, in spite of many conflagrations and all kinds of architectural changes on the venerable building. It is the oldest rose-stock in the world, now standing 1104 years on the same place in this year 1922.

Almost like an oasis in the desert in this time of barrenness in literature pertaining to the rose, is the Codex Caesarius, compiled and illustrated by a monk in the year 512 in Constantinople. In part it is a critique and dissertation on the work of Dioscorides, the learned Greek physician, hence this famous book came also to be known as the Codex Dioscorides. As it was supposed to be a present for the imperial Princess Juliana of Bizance, the clever compiler partly illustrated it. One illustration is a curious idealized picture of a shrub with leaves and leaflets like those of a rose, but with fruits and inflorescence of a bramble. The original copy of this codex came into the hands of the Emperor Maximilian II. of Austria in the year 1550, and is now in the National Library of Vienna, having lately been reproduced in facsimile, and also translated into English. No doubt it contains the oldest set of botanical drawings in existence. The rose pictured in it is supposed to be *Rosa Prunella*, Linn Fills., a subspecies of the *Rosa lutea* type, or *Rosa Punicea*, favorably known throughout Asia Minor, and by the Arabs. The Italian botanist Cornati describes it at length in 1635. In this Codex Dioscorides Caesarius tells us also what roses were usually planted and gathered for the use of medical science in Bizance (Constantinople) the capital of the great Oriental Empire, until its fall in 1633 into the hands of the Moslem.

We heard that the crowning with roses at gay festivities became to be much identified with all kinds of vices and excesses in the time of the early Roman empire, it was discouraged amongst the early Christians, not being allowed to take part in such things so closely associated with paganism. Most of the Fathers of the Church, and even Saint Paul, exhort the Christians to soberness and virtues in accord with their faith. St. Clement of Alexandria, born in 150 A.D. great in learning and at the head of the school of Alexandria (190-203), told in vigorous language that it was improper for Christians to crown themselves with roses, after Christ was crowned with thorns.

But with the firmer establishment of the new Christian faith, gradually the use of roses entered again into religious ceremonies. Although we hear little about it in literature in the first six centuries, Roses never ceased to be planted, and it seems almost that with the growth of the Church, the rose grew again in public favor. Even special rose festivals came to be established as part of religious practices. At Salency, a small villiage near Noyon in northern France, every year on the 8th of June, a rose feast is celebrated, which was established by Saint Medardus, first Bishop of Noyon, who lived from 475 to 555. According to the rules of Saint Medardus the best behaving and most virtuous girl in the community was to be publicly crowned with a crown of white roses as the Rose Queen of the year on the 8th day of June, after this Rose Queen had been publicly elected by all the inhabitants of the place as the most worthy of the honor. Legend tells that the sister of Saint Medardus was elected as the first Rose Queen, and a picture behind the altar of the church at Salency represents this first Rose Festival, the sister kneeling before the holy bishop Medardus, and he placing the crown of roses on her head. This beautiful feast was kept alive through 1400 years by the devoted and rose loving people of Salency, and surely not for the worse of their growing up younger generation, as there are still girls who see the highest goal in a virtuous life rather than in an over indulgence in doubtful, false human pleasures.

Kings and Bishops vied with each other in encouraging in the course of time this beautiful practice. King Louis XIII. tried to establish it throughout his whole kingdom. In the year 1760 he himself took part in the rose festival at Salency, leading the Rose Queen of the year to the altar, placing the crown of roses on her head, and endowing her with a life's rent of \$40.00 a year. This beautiful custom found its way into the ceremony of entering the religious life in Convents by some Sisterhoods, at the day of making their solemn vows into the hands of the presiding bishop. They approach him with a crown of roses on their heads, symbolizing the heroic virtues they are firmly intent to practice.

Still more than in religious rose festivals, the rose began to become again a potent factor by entering into the symbolism of prayer. Under the fair title of *Rosa Mystica*, the Blessed Virgin is invoked in the Litany of All Saints, again alluding that we also should lead such a virtuous life as she did, having merited to become the Mother of God. Stringing ripe rosehips together for not only the convenience of strengthening our memory in prayer, but also to keep before our mind the beautiful symbolism that the roses convey to us, that is to lead a meritorious life, the so much cherished prayer of the Rosary, dates back to 667, being sanctioned by the Church as a helpful practice for leading a good life. St. Dominic in the 13th century brought it to a final establishment, preaching its use in memory of the Victory of the Christians over the infidel Moors, also by a special feast known in honor of Our Lady of Victory, and Rosary Sunday, first Sunday in October.

As a direct stimulus for special interest in the rose through the Rosary, we learn from the writings of Saint Albertus Magnus, one of the greatest followers of St. Dominic, that this learned Saint of the Church gave much of his time to the study of plant life in general. An eminent scholar as he was, and teacher of the still greater Saint Thomas, the father of scholastic philosophy, he makes already at this time a distinction between the wild species and the cultivated roses. Monk, botanist, mathematician, architect and theologian at the same time, he described and criticised, 1260, very accurately the *Rosa Eglanteria* of the fields of France, England and Germany, (*Rosa Arvensis* Hoods), also called after him, the Rose of Albertus Magnus, besides many other roses. It was this rose, which gave him special occasion to see the pollen on the gluey stigmas of the pistiles, suggesting the correlation between pollen and seed germ to form seed by the action of the pollen, embedded in the ripe fruit. For this reason he may well be called the first scientist,—a monk of the "Dark Ages"—who pointed out the generative construction of the pistiles and stamens of the rose, giving thereby the first clue to the possibility of an artificial pollination or hybridization. We are not far from the truth in calling him the father of the scientific development of the rose. It is also generally admitted that it was Saint Albert the Great who designed the first plan for the Dome of Cologne, the masterpiece of Gothic architecture, presenting his plan to Saint Englebert, Count of Hochstatten and Archbishop of Cologne at that time. The dissertations of Saint Albert give us the best inside look into the knowledge of horticulture of that period. He paved the road for a general appreciation of all that is good and beautiful.

At his time *Rosa Arvensis* was considered a well established species, extending over Central and Southern Europe, from Britain to Spain and Greece. By Caspar Bauhin in 1623 we find it noticed under the name "*Rosa arvensis candida*", and Ray, in his *Historia* (1688) called it "*Rosa sylvestris altera minor flore alba nostra*", designating its great popularity in Great Britain. Miss Ellen Willmott, the talented author of "*Genus Rosa*" says of it in this monumental work, "This rose, the most beautiful of all our English wild roses, is readily known by its

snow-white flowers, more cup-shaped than any other of our wild roses, by its styles united in a smooth column, surrounded by a halo of golden stamens, and by the rambling habit of its slender stems, which trail along the ground unless they encounter some object which encourages the branches to ascend. With its wreaths of snowy bloom, its deep green foliage and purple glaucous stems, it is one of the most beautiful of our English hedgerows at mid-summer."

From this species very valuable hybrids originated, among them the Ayrshire Rose, once the most popular climbing rose of England before the advent of the more modern varieties. A revival of the Ayrshire rose and other *Rosa Arvensis* hybrids, by an infusion of Tea-blood into them, would not only help but produce a most happy mixture. The French Abbe Bouleue undertook this interesting experiment at Charbonnier, near Lyons, with the crossing of the *Rosa Gallica* and others, and produced a series of the most promising hybrids, showing how much there may be done in all directions of species in the perfection of the rose.

THE ROSES OF THE ARABS

While it seemed for a time that the rose had lost its grip on the nations of the Occident, it never lost favor with the Orientals, especially with the Persians and Arabs, and all Mohammedans. To the Moslem the rose is sacred, as the flower of the Prophet. According to a Mohammedan legend the rose originated from the sweat-drops of the Prophet, hence a true believer in Allah and his Prophet will ever be careful, never to tramp on a rose, or even on a rose petal. In their native land of Arabia and Persia, where the rose is blooming in oriental luxury and seems to have had its first habitat, it is today as it ever was, the flower of joy and gladness. Especially Shiras, the home of Hafis, the Persian poet, is well famed for its exquisiteness in rose time. The Englishman Mendelslo said of it, "If Mohammed would have tasted the beauties of Shiras, he would have asked God to let him live there eternally," and another one, Thomas Herbert, is convinced that the country around Shiras fits the ideals of Tibull's Elysium, of that heavenly place, where the sweet songs of the nightingales, fairies and flirting choirs are hovering over fragrant rose beds.

In their onslaught against the occidental civilization, the Arabs, or Moors, and in our modern language the Turks, conquered first Asia Minor, Macedonia, then Greece, and also established themselves in Spain, and even in France, having forced their invasion over Northern Africa and the Southern peninsula of Europe, later on coming up from Macedonia before the very doors of Vienna in Austria, being conquered there by the Polish king, John Sobieski.

Not all the Moors were bloody warriors,—learned men as well were amongst them, in fact some of the liberal arts found great exponents by the followers of Mohammed. They had their great representatives in horticultural science in Ibn-el-Awan and Ibn-el-Facel. Also the Persian poet, Omar Khayyan, who flourished in the eleventh century, has much to say and to sing about the rose. Ibn-el-Awan, the most noteworthy of their men versed in rose-lore, lived around Seville in Spain, in the thirteenth century, left us a book about agriculture in which he gives a most accurate description of the roses cultivated in the Orient, and is summarizing all that is known at his time from Greek, Latin, Chaldaean and Arabian writers. He mentions particularly the yellow *Rosa Lutea*, known today also as the Capucine rose, the white Camphor rose, and the blue, or better violet rose. The celebrated French rose botanist, Abbe Crepin, believes that it was cultivated in the most ancient times in West Asia. Ibn-el-Facel tells that the color is Jonquille-yellow, so much loved since times immemorial by his people. It was described and brought to a wider knowledge by Delechamps in the year 1586, and

in the same year by the great English gardener, John Gerard, who was the first to attempt a collection of well known roses of his time in his garden at Holborn.

To this group of roses belong what we know now as *Jeune*, or *Lutea* bi-color, or *Austrian Copper*, in contradistinction to *Austrian yellow*, the same of which *Ibn-el-Awan* speaks. It became a favorite all over Austria and Hungary and other parts of Europe. *Cornati* gave also a good description of it in 1635, stating that it has the most brilliant color found in roses. The *Rosa Harrisonii*, raised from seed in America from one of the *Lutea* species is a double yellow, and was sent out by *Harrison* in 1830. The *Persian Yellow*, another form of the same rose in question, was brought from Persia by *Sir H. Willock* in 1830. Whether or not it is a pure seedling cannot be ascertained. In all probability it became more and more double through careful selection and culture at the hands of the Arabs and Persians. *Persian yellow* became one of the parent plants of a new race of roses, the *Pernetianas*, to which the great *Lyon rose*, *Madame Edward Herriott*, *Willowmere*, *Grand Ducess Adelaide of Luxembourg*, *Los Angeles* and many other gems belong. This very instance gives an idea what can be accomplished in the development of roses within a short time. It was only in 1900 that *Pernet Ducher*, of Lyons, France, after 17 years of persistent trials succeeded in crossing the *Persian Yellow*, being practically sterile, with the *Hybrid Perpetual rose*, *Antoine Ducher*. The result was *Soleil d'Or*, which was further on used as pollen parent in the production of the *Lyon rose*,—*Madame Melanie Soupert* having been the seed-parent. In rapid succession one surprise followed another, and we are still not at the end, as skillful experimenters have taken up the work in every section of the world where roses grow to perfection. So far *Los Angeles* may be called the climax of beauty in the *Pernetiana* type. There is only one general regret in this new race of roses and that is that they lose the foliage too soon, and in some the wood dying back.

Still another conspicuous species of the *Rosa Lutea* class is *Rosa Sulphurea* Ait. Its native home is also Persia, Armenia, Turkestan and Arabia. We learn of it for the first time from a description in the year 1603 by *Charles de L'Ecluse*. His attention was called to this rose by embroidered roses worked on tapestry and brought from Constantinople, and probably brought there by the Turks after the capture of the city. Guided by these rose embroideries he managed in his travels to procure live plants, and introduce them into France. It is also known under the name *Rosa Hemispherica*, and for a time planted to some extent in England. *Clusius* is the first who described it in his *Historia Plantarum*, 1583, and called it *Rosa flava plena*. As it is rather difficult to make it flower well, the *Persian Yellow*, similar to it, but by no means as beautiful and of such perfect shape, began to be grown in its place, and certainly worthy yet of attention for its deep yellow coloring, in fact the clearest yellow in roses, but fully attained now in its newest off-spring, *Souvenir de Claudius Pernet*, also produced by *Pernet Ducher*, in memory of his oldest son, who fell in the late war as a hero. Instead of the old Turkish roses, we now have their greater descendants, as enumerated above. It is only to be hoped that such varieties will be produced which have the vigor of some of our best *Hybrid Teas*, *Rosa Sulphurea*, being of a healthier constitution than *Persian Yellow*, seems rather better adapted for further development, as it keeps its foliage splendidly.

The second rose of great importance amongst the Arabs or Moors was the white *Camphor Rose* (*Rosa Moschatta flore plena*.) It is also cited by *Hermann*, a German, in the 12th century. This rose then is double and has a scent entirely different from all others, at least according to our Arabian authority, *Ibn-el-Facel*, who claims its scent is

like camphor. It spread out towards the north of Africa, and in the south of Europe, just according to the spreading out of the Turkish invasion, towards the West and North. It is also found indigenous around Teheran and Ispahan in Persia. As many of the double varieties of *Rosa Moschata* have been lost, we cannot determine with certainty what it really was. *Rosa Nasturana*, claimed to be similar to it, called *Nastaran* by the Persians, is semi-double.

The Blue Rose of the Arabs (*Rosa Gallica* L. Var.) mentioned by Ibn-el-Awan, stood in great favor with them on account of its unusual color for a rose. But the Blue of the Arabs is undoubtedly the Violet of the Germans,—violet-blue. It is the gardener's blue of Alphonse Karr. At any rate Ibn-el-Facel, more than any other of his contemporaries, set down without fail that this rose was of a dark violet or purple. For the real sky-blue rose we may well look in vain, simply because the color blue is absolutely absent in the whole plant family *Rosacea*, and hence there is no foundation at all to infuse blue into our pedigreed roses.

We will presently hear more of *Rosa Gallica* and its allied species, as they become the forerunners of many thousand different varieties, once the principal roses in France and other parts of Europe as well, mostly known as Provence roses.

THE ROSE AFTER THE CRUSADES

After the return from the seventh crusade, about the year 1254, reappeared in Western Europe the once famous Damask rose, (*Rosa Damascena*,) which had been introduced by the Phoenicians, and was known to the Romans as *Rose of Paestum*, and through the many wars after the fall of the Roman empire, almost completely forgotten. The Syrians had brought it to a high state of perfection, as Avicenna relates, who examined the rose in the tenth century. Home-coming crusaders from the Holy Land, under Thibault VI., Count of Champagne, brought plants of it with them, which Charles the IV. of France ordered to be planted in his garden at Saint Pol. It is said of Saladin, one of the most tenacious and capable Sultans of the Turks, after he had recovered Jerusalem from the Crusaders in 1187, that he used rose water with which to purify the Mosque of Omar after it had been used by the infidels as a Christian church, five hundred camel-loads of roses being brought from the near Damascus for this purpose. *Rosa Damascena* is more or less related to *Rosa Moschata*, but a distinct species for itself.

The great painters of the Renaissance used especially *Rosa Damascena* and *Rosa Gallica* as favored objects on their canvasses. In the Brera Gallery at Milan, Italy, there is a picture by Luini, dating from the first half of the 16th century, of a Madonna and Child, with a hedge of red roses behind them in full bloom. But not only the painters of classic Italy knew of the charms of the rose on canvas,—the great masters of Holland and Germany were equally successful, as many of the best paintings in national museums and galleries attest. One of the most famous pictures of this kind is "Maria im Rosenhaag" the "Madonna in the Rosehedge" by Meister Stephan in the Wallraff Museum in Cologne. To perpetuate the beauty of the rose in colors, especially painted in miniature, in delicate pastel colors, came to be almost a special art. So we find on a cover of a prayer book of Anna de Bretagne, Damask roses painted by a monk of her time, 1508, in the quaintest shades of colors. Museums of Paris, Vienna, London, Maria Einsiedeln, Rome, Milan, Rome and Florence and others have in their collections of old parchments and miniatures, aquarel paintings of old monasteries almost priceless treasures. Especially were the monks of the great Benedictine Order the skillful masters in such paintings. A distinct rose itself came to be known as the "Rose de Peinteurs", Rose of the Paint-

ers, of the Centifolia type, of which we will hear now by a few remarks from its history, rich and interesting.

Also Rosa Centifolia and Rosa Gallica made their appearance again. According to Abbe Rozier in his "Cours Complete d'Agriculture" and others, it is believed that it was Comte de Brie, who brought rose plants with him from Syria on his return from the Crusades, supposed to have been of the Centifolia and Rosa Gallica type, both indigenous in Asia Minor. They soon became established in southern France, known as Provence. It may be assumed with certainty that by chance fertilization with Rosa Gallica the Provence roses originated. In the time of king Rene of Anjou, little more than two-hundred years later, in the 15th century, 1435, these roses were well known that he ordered some of them to be brought to his palace garden at Anjou.

By subsequent high culture and selection much more double roses came to be the result. It was the first Theophrastos who called the rose of Phrygia 'Rothon ekatonphyllon, Rosa Centifolia, the hundred petaled rose, although in truth there is scarcely ever a rose found with 100 petals, and the species of which Theophrastos speaks, may have had from 30 to 60 petals. As it was cultivated to a great extent in Greece, and brought there by king Midas from Phrygia, it was properly called triantophylla, thirty petaled, with the suffix, tou glykou, of sweet fragrance, because the petals cooked with sugar or honey, made the much relished delicatessen, which they called Glyko.

Only two of the oldest representatives of this period shall be mentioned here. Rosa Agatha, (*Rosa incarnata* Millet,) known as far back as 1456. It is the Rosa Gallica pallistior of Bautrin, 1671, pictured on parchments of the Paris Museum. It is named in honor of the early Christian virgin martyr, Saint Agatha. Victor Boreau found it growing wild in the middle parts of France, and described it under this name. Like so many other varieties it was also introduced into Anjou by king Rene, and cultivated with special attention by Claude Mollet in the year 1563.

The roses of York and Lancaster are well known to those versed in English history. They were the tokens of the two warring royal houses in the war of the Red and White roses. As to the Rose of York, we know it was Rosa Alba, also often called Rosa carnea, known since the year 1455. It figured indeed highly during this War of Roses, under which England was bleeding for thirty years, and was much in honor in subsequent centuries.

As to the Rose of Lancaster, the token of the House of Lancaster, it is certain that it was a Provence rose of either Rosa Gallica or Rosa Damascena origin, and introduced into England in the year 1260 by Count Egmond of Lancaster. The rose, Rosa Gallica, var. Versicolor Thory, known yet today, as York and Lancaster, is an entirely different one, being a rose of pale flesh, whereas the historic rose is supposed to have been a distinctly red rose, as Shakespeare, in his play, Henry VI., Act II, Scene IV., makes Suffolk say, "I pluck this red rose with young Somerset." Also this rose is well worth yet to be planted.

It is indeed greatly to be regretted that these once so highly prized roses are more and more shoved into the background, and even by some of the best modern rosarians not known at all. Such beautiful roses as Rosa Provincialis var. Variegata, Hort., and Rosa Provincialis var. Bul-lata, Hort. are equal to the very best new introductions, if ever reached in their richness of fragrance. Miss Ellen Willmott in her excellent work, "Genus Rosa," several times quoted already, says, "It is a matter of regret that the destruction of the old roses was so ruthlessly carried out,—surely roses which are desirable in every other respect, except blooming only once a year,—should be allowed some grace". To take them into the scope of hybridization with Teas, Pernetianas and Giantea

hybrids could not fail to produce new and most desirable breaks in the development of the rose.

Some of these roses gained provincial fame through their use at religious festivities, as for instance the Rose of the Holy Sacrament (*Rosa Majalis* Lindl.) and *Rosa Sancta*. Especially on the day of Corpus Christi little flower girls scattered rose petals as the public procession moved along through the streets. Favored roses for this purpose were also *Rosa canella rubicunda*, *Rosa Cinnamomea flore plena*, and the Rose of Calvaire (*Rosa trachyphylla* Rau.) The last named was also much used for making perfumes, and the seed hips were sold by the vegetable merchants of Paris for preserves, as it must be well kept in mind that the rose fruits of several species were once much favored articles for culinary purposes, and for medicines. Rose Calvaire grew once in large quantities around Mount Valerian in Paris, the mount being also called Calvary, the rose got its name from the Via Crucis erected on its winding road to the summit. Under Henry II. the people began to gather the roses there for public religious processions.

Until the advent of the Teas and different Hybrid roses, the Provence roses were for several centuries the most esteemed not only in France, but also in other parts of Europe. Their most particular and fascinating character, as well as that of *Rosa Damascene*, is the refreshing pure rose fragrance, not found in our more shapely modern Teas and Hybrid Teas with very few exceptions, as in our American Beauty, La France, and Marechal Niel. On account of this extraordinary fragrance an extensive business began to be carried on in the Provence, and kept up to this very day, in the manufacture of rose water and conserves of roses for medicinal purposes from the rose petals,—the town of Provins being the chief center of the industry. Field after field of roses are cultivated by the people for a livelihood.

In a great measure the Provence roses began to hold first rank in all French noble gardens through the influence of Empress Josephine, the unfortunate consort and innocent victim of Napoleon I. Being herself an enthusiastic and enlightned lover of roses, she ordered the royal gardener Dupont to collect all the most beautiful roses to be found at that time. He had an opportunity of making a fine collection, for he was the founder of the celebrated Rose Garden of Luxenbourg. It is said that the number of varieties went into the thousands. After her forced and unjust seperation from the Emperor, he allotted her this beautiful spot of earth with the Chateau de la Malaison to live there in privacy. Dupont arranged the collection in a beautiful park around the castle. And today these gardens of the good Empress Josephine are known as the Bagatelle Gardens, the test grounds for new roses, and the place where the Paris Public Rose Shows are held.

Illustrations of these roses, still in existence, excite admiration not only for the genius of the artist, but also for the skill of the French rose growers, who could produce such perfect flowers. Especially four plates in Miss Lawrence's *Roses*, under the heading of Gallica, "The Giant Rose", "Red Official Rose," "*Rosa Mundi versicolor*," and "Royal Virgin Rose," are masterpieces of art for all time to come.

We could go on with equally intersting subjects,—the Rose in Art and Science, the Rose in Architecture, the Rose in Textile Industries, etc., etc., but we will stop here, and will see what we can do another year to keep up interest for the rose.

We close our historic review of the roses in reverence and joy. We have seen that the history of the rose is unfolding to us a grand and varying picture of the past, religious and civil, and that European nations in their noble fights of the Crusades against the Turks. In all the rich panorama of the world's history, the rose, the Queen of Flowers, played a noble role for 4,000 years. To the Romans and Greeks she was

the emblem of youth and dedicated to Aurora, and of Love and Beauty to Venus. Cupid gave the rose as a bribe to Harpocrates, the god of silence, from whence the phrase "sub rosa" among northern nations forms its origin. The Roman Emperors employed the rose as a means of conferring honors on their great generals who had distinguished themselves in battle, and henceforth the general so honored was permitted to have a rose as ornament on his shield. And also in the middle ages many noblemen preferred the rose in their heraldic, armorial bearings. And in Holy Scripture, one of the oldest works in literature in general, 900 years before Christ we find mention of it. As soon as the Israelites became established in the Holy Land, it is ascertained by Scripture that they knew of the rose, and cultivated it according to a passage of Isaiah, 35, 1: "The wilderness and solitary place shall be glad, and the desert shall rejoice, and bloom as a rose." Solomon uses the expression: "I am the Rose of Sharon." Still more definite, using the Greek word, "Rothon," which always means rose, unmistakably the books of Ecclesiasticus, the book of Wisdom, of Solomon and Esdras, contain these lofty passages: "I was exalted like a plane tree in Engaddi, and as a rose-plant in Jericho," Ec. XXIV, 14), "Let us crown ourselves with roses" (Wisd. 11, 8), "Seven mighty mountains, whereupon there grew roses and lillies" Esd. 11, 19). What nobler expression in praise of the rose could pass human lips than the one of Ec. XXXIX, 13.: "Hearken unto me, ye holy children, and bud forth as the rose growing by the brook of the field."

Also by the Popes the rose came to special honor as it was adopted when desiring to confer special recognition on a sovereign, church, sanctuary or country by bestowing "The Golden Rose" on them. To this very day, the Holy Father The Pope is conferring the "Golden Rose" on persons who have distinguished themselves in the interests of the Church for the good of humanity. Formerly it represented a single flower, but now it comprises several flowers and leaves of pure gold. The first instance on record of bestowing "The Golden Rose" dates back to 1366, when Pope Urban V presented it to Joan of Navarre.

As the rose has exercised such a powerful influence in the civilization of the old world, it is our hope that its charm, fragrance and brilliancy of color, its graceful form and beauty as no other flower will captivate and delight the people of the new world, making it a garden of roses from Ocean to Ocean, from the Atlantic to the sunkissed slopes of the Pacific, keeping an honor place in every garden for the Queen of Flowers, which title was bestowed on her 3,000 years ago. Therefore plant roses all you who love them, and win new friends for them.

I close with the fitting words of a poet:

"To dig and delve in nice clean dirt
 Can do a mortal little hurt;
 Who works with roses soon will find
 Their fragrance budding in his mind.
 And minds that sprout with roses free—
 Well, that's the sort of mind for me!"

—Blakeney Gray.



A fire engine decorated with roses for the grand parade of the Portland Rose Festival.

NEW STRAINS OF GLADIOLUS

At this occasion I desire to announce also that the propagation of my *New Strain of Gladiolus* is now sufficiently advanced to offer it at least in a grand mixture from \$25 to \$50 per 1000 according to size of bulbs, and \$4 and \$6 per 100 bulbs according to size.

From 2,000,000 seedlings, resulting from thousands of different combinations between the best pedigreed varieties and new species, 1,174 distinct varieties were selected out for separate planting, the best of them to be named after they have been sufficiently tested to be superior to varieties so far in existence.

The history of this *New Strain of Gladiolus* is simply this: For about 10 years prior to 1915, I collected from the world over the best varieties of the *Limoine*, *Gandavensis* and *Nancianus* types of *Gladiolus*. From *William Pfitzer* of *Stuttgart*, *Germany*, the most successful breeder of this popular flower, for instance, I got 1,500 varieties, practically the cream of his vast collection; and of *Limoine*, *Nancy*, *France*, some of his best were secured. Besides these named and highly developed sorts about 10 of the newer species from *South Africa*, were added. For several years the work consisted in testing out what seemed to come nearest my own ideals, and hybridizing them over with some of the species, such as *Gladiolus Tristis*, *Angustus*, *Aspersus*, *Quartinianus* and others. But in order to get entirely new types even some other species of the *Iridacea* family, standing near the *Gladiolus*, were used in the hybridization work, for instance *Babiana Sulphurea*, *Babiana Plicata*, *Ixia Polystachya*, and others. From the almost numberless crossings at least a few proved successful in getting a more graceful flower with even openfaced petals and delicate pastel colors. Extra large size of

flower and stem was not the first and most essential aim, as it is with many other workers with *Gladiolus*.

The disastrous fire at Brooks, Oregon, October 9th, 1915, made, however, an abrupt end, as with the roses, to this promising work. Most of the bulbs having already been dug and stored, burned. Only about two bushels of hybridized seed from most of the varieties and species was yet in the field, and thereby saved. From this seed in the following years my New Strain of *Gladiolus* was worked up.

I acknowledge with genuine pleasure that the development and improvement of this most beautiful and attractive of all summer flowers in the past few years was indeed wonderful. In size, color and shape of flower most gratifying results were obtained, and the marvelous strain of the ruffled ones introduced. Such varieties as Mrs. Frank Pendleton, Glory and Alice Tiplady, all three productions of Mr. A. E. Kunderd, the master worker with *Gladioli*, are sufficient evidence to what standard of perfection this flower can be brought. The field is, however, still open for further improvements, especially in regard to stem and more delicate colors, as already indicated. The vast material to work with, there is yet a great number of untried species, that are by no means exhausted. And why should it not be worked further? While I thankfully rejoice in every success made by the skilled masters who gave us so many lovely things, such as Prince of Wales, in the last decade, I sincerely trust that my own earnest endeavor will find not only equal favor with them, but also with the *Gladiolus* loving public.

All I can say is: Try this new strain of *Gladiolus* and be convinced that my work has not been in vain.

A descriptive catalog of all the named varieties will be issued next year. I can say already, without any extra care a few varieties grew to a height of 8 feet, with petals measuring 7 inches across the flower. All who saw them so far are unanimous in their verdict that this large collection of new *gladioli* is extraordinary in their refined beauty of the most charming tints and graceful pose of flowers, perfectly placed on slender stems.

Also a catalog of Dahlias, Delphiniums and Giant Snapdragons, *Eremurus* etc., all my own productions, will follow in order to give the public at least the benefit of a life long work with the improvement of plants, including not only roses, *gladioli*, dahlias, but also with new things for the vegetable garden and the orchard. Some new fruits are now under propagation on a large scale by one of the best nurseries on the Pacific Coast.



THE DAHLIAS AT THE PADRE'S BOTANICAL GARDENS

Living in California, and not being interested in Dahlias at the present time, would be almost impossible, because no other flower brought flower culture to the Golden state so much to the front as the Dahlia, as the "Garden Magazine" of the December number, 1921, puts it: "The California producers are making that state the cradle of the best American productions." In no other state are the possibilities for the further development of this greatest of easy grown autumn flowers so



Yellow Kalif.

favorable than here in our sunny south land, where climate and soil are helping together not only for the longest growing season, from April to the end of December, to have the Dahlia flowering for almost nine months, and the rich alluvial soil to bring it to its highest perfection. There is also no unfavorable weather to destroy the seed in its development by frost, cutting down the plant before the seed is ripe. Therefore, the advantages and drawbacks of certain varieties and types can be

studied more at leisure and more exhaustively, and hybridization carried on according to prefixed ideals towards the desired further development.

Since these natural conditions are so suitable for Dahlia culture, it is not more than natural that our Dahlias should be the best in the country. And the wonderful results attained in the past few years by California growers are indeed the best evidence that they were up to the task to make the best of these natural chances.

Great, however, as the development of the Dahlia in California has



Invincible

been, I am inclined to fear that there is creeping in a tendency for monster sized flowers at the expense of floral grace,—and still worse, the distinctiveness of the different types of Dahlias begin to be lost. A Hybrid Decorative may just as well be called a Hybrid Cactus, and vice versa. It seems also that the adoption of a new type, proudly styled American Cactus, is not a step towards further development, because these so called American Cactus Dahlias, are just the ones lacking in

most instances distinctiveness of type. What was said in the Garden Magazine, November, 1921, in regard of the essential qualities of a present day Dahlia, is surely true, and hints to the direction in which improvement should be made. It says: "The mere fact that a Dahlia has a magnificent blossom no longer brings it to the front as a meritorious flower. It must show good stems and graceful carriage, and must be effective in the garden as well as a cut flower under daylight or artificial light." The field is still open for the production of Cactus Dahlias



California Glow.

in this direction of hinted at improvement, especially in regard of long stiff stems. With the exception of possibly three good ones so far, Cactus Dahlias figured rather in the back-ground with most of the skillful California producers,—and neither did the Show Dahlia find enthusiasts to bring it more to up to date standards.

There are still also undeveloped species, which can be used for the production of different types of Dahlias, especially perfumed ones; such as Dahila Coronata, D. Imperialis, D. Merckii and D. Zimapanii (*Bidens-ioides*) flowers with more lasting quality, and for different seasons, coming into bloom already in the middle part of May and June in the eastern sections of the country as well, necessitating for this purpose hardier plants.

Now for my part in the development of Dahlias, I have endeavored for years to work along such suggested lines. There is surely a possibility to produce Cactus varieties with absolutely rigid stems. One of the oldest varieties of this type, Countess of Lawnsdale, is a good proof of it. Show Dahlias with the exquisite color tints which made the newest Decoratives and Peony flowered ones so popular, are also within reach.

In my collection I have all that is good of the present day leading producers, foreign and domestic,—and of course in the front rank the good Californians, although I would prefer to see them more of the Cactus type. To make up this deficiency I gave principal attention to the production of Cactus Dahlias with good stems. For an illustration in this booklet, (see illustration) I selected Yellow Kalif, a hybrid between Kalif and Geisha. Simply imagine the beautiful carriage, good size and fine shape of Kalif in the gorgeously oriental colorings of Geisha, and you have a life picture of this new production.

Another good one pictured here, is California Glow, of the same parentage, but with more red and irresistible brilliancy, also of good Cactus shape and good stems. It will be surely liked as an advancement in the right direction having those qualities of which we spoke to be the requirements of the present day Dahlia.

Irresistible, a seedling of Pierrot and Kalif, will be found a most exquisite Dahlia. All that lacked Pierrot to make it probably the grandest Cactus Dahlia, was the weak and insignificant stem to such a massive flower, but here it is now even in better coloring, and on a stout stem, looking straight into your face. The color is of a brassy copper with white tipped petals. It lasts for a week when cut.

These few are mentioned for the sake to give an idea of what my own productions will look like. There are about twenty-five extra good ones sufficiently tested out for an early distribution. A complete catalog will be presented in due time for the convenience of the Dahlia loving public. The common fault found in the best English Cactus is eliminated here, namely the weak stem and limber neck. With very few exceptions the otherwise matchless productions that came from England, were pitifully lacking in the most essential quality of a good stem.

Also a few excellent new Show Dahlias originated at the Padre's Botanical Gardens. Their grand color effect is equal to the best of the autumn-tinted Decoratives and Peony flowered kinds, having in addition ideal stems for cutting: Catilina for instance, on the style of W. W. Rawson, is a massive, perfectly shaped flower of golden yellow, overlaid with magnificent coppery sheen that sparkles in artificial light.

If you are interested in good Dahlias, may I not ask you to send in at least a trial order, and be convinced.

Yours for California's best Dahlias.

Agapanthus Umbellatus (The Beautiful Blue Lily of the Nile), a splendid ornamental plant, bearing clusters of bright blue flowers on 3 foot long flower stalks and lasting a long time in bloom. Most desirable for outdoor decorations and in tubs. Fine young plants, three years old and ready to bloom, for only 25 cents, or five for \$1.00, as a special bargain offer. Usually sells for 50 cents.

NEW FRUIT FROM THE PADRE'S BOTANICAL GARDENS

It is fully realized that it is easier said than done in our days to present a meritorious new fruit, when we have already so many good ones. Measuring a new fruit according to its commercial value, it must have, first of all, such keeping quality to make it fit for long distance shipping. It must have good appearance, large size, and better flavor than varieties already on the market. And above all, the tree must be healthy and a good bearer.



The New Santa Barbara Plum.

As an introduction of some of these fruits which originated through my efforts of carefully planned hybridization only a few shall be mentioned: The new plum "Santa Barbara," see picture from which you can form a good idea as to large size, beauty and healthy growth of tree. It is a seedling of a Japanese wild species, pollenized with Yellow Egg plum. The color is a rich golden yellow. The fruit comes very uniform on the tree, although it measures on an average of eight inches in circumference. There is no better plum for canning, shipping and eating off hand. A reliable nursery is budding now in large quantities for an early distribution.

A new Pear, seedling of the Bartlett and Winternellis, will be surely very much appreciated, because it is a fruit that has keeping quality, retaining the nutty, spicy flavor of the Bartlett which has unfortunately no keeping quality whatever. I kept this new pear after it was picked the middle of September until Christmas. It is of the same size as the Bartlett and of much better appearance in shape and color.

There are new peaches, plums, prunes, apples, pears, apricots of the highest quality, every one showing superiority over existing varieties. As soon as the nursery has propagated them in sufficient quantities, a special catalog will be prepared and can be had on request. Application may be made next year direct to me.



A Weeping Rose, on a standard. Wichuriana seedling
with evergreen foliage.

A Few Attempts With a New Strain of an Outdoor Flowering Carnation

It is now about 70 years since systematic development of the *Dianthus Caryophyllus* was taken in hand in this country by Dailedouze & Zeller, sending out their first American carnation under the name of Mrs. Degraw, 1858. From the first attempts the aim was a perpetual flowering strain for greenhouse culture in order to have this deliciously fragrant flower the whole year around. The first origin of the everblooming carnation was, however, in France through the work of Dalmais.

In the course of time a fixed strain was produced, especially through the careful line breeding of Frederick Dorner. Easy growing, profusion of blooming, good color, elegant form, and strong stems are the characteristics of the type. Pink Delight, White Wonder, productions of Dorner, are still varieties well known for their particular excellence.

In a climate, however, with no plant killing cold to a series extent, as we enjoy in Southern California, especially in Santa Barbara, it occurred to me that the greenhouse carnation, no matter how perfect, is out of place and should give way to a strain of giant flowering, everblooming outdoor carnation. On the French Riviera, around Nice, with a climate much colder than here, acres after acres of large flowering carnations are raised for the cutflower market of southern Europe. Similar cultures are surely possible in Southern California.

These thoughts were about the starting points for the development of a satisfactory, large flowering outdoor carnation. I began to start a collection of different strains of *Caryophyllus plumarius*, Riviera Giants, etc., and hybridized them with the largest flowering American varieties, such as Mrs. W. Lawson, Mrs. C. W. Ward, Enchantress and others. After careful selection and line breeding and testing out, it can be well stated now that a good new strain is established and fixed with very large flowers, as much as 4½ inches over the petals with careful culture, and almost three feet long upright stiff stems. There is much less bursting of the calix. The colors are also superb, and ranch in the same shades of flesh tints, salmon, crimson, lavender and purple.

To some respect the achievement with this new Everblooming Giant Outdoor Carnation may be considered a similar effort as the introduction of the justly praised Allwood Hardy Garden Pinks (*Dianthus Allwoodii*). But it seems rather a considerable step further towards a useful improvement of the *Dianthus Caryophyllus* was accomplished by this new type in question, a large and everblooming outdoor carnation with a most delicious clove scent, similar to the *Dianthus plumarius*. There is the hardiness of the Garden Pink with the continuous flowering habit of the large forcing carnation combined, and suitable also for greenhouse culture. More could hardly be wanted yet by the most skeptic admirer of these favorite flowers. Hence it can safely be predicted that the California Giant Carnations will find just as hearty a welcome as the Allwood Hardy Garden Pinks, as their usefulness is still a much greater one, having the same pronounced clove scent, the same robust growing habit, but in addition to this, being still more ever-blooming, being much larger with longer stems, and above all being equally useful for forcing during winter months in sections of the country where outdoor culture is impossible from December on until March.

Anyone interested in carnations, to have always a highly fragrant bouquet ready from their own garden, is kindly invited to make further inquiry. Although the limited supply of plants does not warrant yet a distribution of plans on a large scale, preparations are made to propagate as fast as possible, and I will be pleased to hear from a wide range of territory and people.

Be well assured something very good is in store for the public. Make flower culture popular in your community as much as possible.

Ask for the California Giant Carnations.

A PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATION OF PLANT DEVELOPMENT

Hybrid Cherry. This unusual seedling was a cross between the Maynard plum and the Lambert cherry. The principal peculiarity was the very large, highly ornamental foliage of a beautiful bronze-green color. The fruit resembled a plum, but had a cherry flavor. In size and form it was like a small peach, slightly pressed in at its apex. The color was a glossy brown red.

This novel hybrid was one of the most striking examples of what can be accomplished by persistent experiments. Pollinations after pollinations were made, seemingly none wanted to take effect to set on fruit to get a pit for germination. This example gives us at least the assurance that by guiding the inherent life-forces into useful directions through crossing different plant species and varieties of the same genus to bring about perturbations or variations, valuable new plants and fruits are possible. There is hardly any human pursuit deserving so much encouragement as plant breeding actually does. Years and years are passing for the patient experimenter before his labors are crowned with practical results for the benefit and enjoyment of the needy humanity. The offering of this bargain sale of roses is considered as a medium to help along to produce the means for further developments. Considering the great good that can be accomplished by a judicious plant development it is hardly possible that anybody who receives this catalog will refuse to help along by placing a generous order.



Hybrid Cherry

**“The world is full of roses,
And the roses full of dew;
The dew is full of heavenly bliss
That drips for me and you.”**

—*Jim Riley*

*Five
Thousand
Roses
used
in the
decoration
of this
Automobile
for the
Rose
Festival
at
Portland,
Oregon.*

